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NOVA SCOTIA
Environment and Labour

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DIVISION

For the year April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

Helping employers and employees reduce occupational injury and illness.

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Preface

Clause 9(f) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act states as follows:

> **Functions of Division**
> **9** The Division shall annually, submit to the Advisory Council a report on a review of this Act.

This report addresses that statutory requirement. In addition, this document incorporates the annual report of the Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour.

This report follows the outline described in the document "A Framework for the Occupational Health and Safety Division Annual Report," with modifications made as required. This outline was accepted by the Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Council in the summer of 2000 as an acceptable format for the Division's annual report. The framework document is available upon request.

This report is divided into four basic areas:

- Review of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and associated regulations
- Reviews of Divisional Operations
- Reviews of Trends in OH&S
- Other Items Included as Information.

In this document, the following short forms will be applied:

"Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act
"Advisory Council" means the Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Council
"Division" means the Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour.
"Framework" means the document "A Framework for the Occupational Health and Safety Division Annual Report"
"IRS" means the internal responsibility system
"OH&S" means occupational health and safety
"WCB" means the workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia.

The Department and the Division:

The Department of Environment and Labour officially came into existence on October 1, 2000. The Department consists of:

- the former Department of the Environment;
- the former Department of Labour;
- the Financial Institutions Section of the former Department of Business and Consumer Services; and
- the Pension Regulation Section of the Department of Finance
- the Alcohol and Gaming Authority.

The Nova Scotia Securities Commission, Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board, the Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, and all Agencies, Boards and Commissions who formerly reported to either the Minister of the Environment or Minister of Labour also report to the Minister of the Department of Environment and Labour.

The mission of the Department of Environment and Labour is to protect and promote:
- the safety of people and property;
- a healthy environment;
- employment rights;
- the interests of financial services consumers and pension plan members; and
- consumer interests and public confidence in alcohol and gaming services sectors.

The Occupational Health and Safety Division operates within the Department of Environment and Labour. Our mission statement is:

Helping employers and employees reduce occupational injury and illness.

The objectives of the Occupational Health and Safety Division are to:

- reduce the incidence of accidents and illness of employees;
- improve health and safety conditions in the workplace by means of research, education, promotion, inspection and enforcement of legislation.

Specifically, the Division will:

- promote the provision of safe and healthful work environments;
- promote the development of occupational health and safety services within the province;
- promote the principle that every employee is entitled to a safe and healthy workplace;
- promote an understanding and acceptance of, and compliance with legislative requirements;
- conduct and develop education programs designed to promote an awareness of occupational health and safety;

- develop revisions to occupational health and safety laws, policies and practices;
- undertake research in matters related to occupational health and safety;
- publish from time to time such reports, studies and recommendations as are considered advisable;
- support the tripartite system of employers, employees and government to share in decision making as it affects occupational health and safety; and
- administer consistently with all clients all health and safety-related Acts and Regulations.

The Occupational Health and Safety Division has two service sections to meet specific occupational health and safety needs in the province.

The Field Services Section, under the supervision of the Director of Field Services, is responsible for the delivery of a series of core services to the clients of the Division. These core services include: health and safety inspection, investigation, consultation, mediation, compliance promotion and enforcement. These services are delivered by staff organized into four regions in the province.

The Central Services Section, under the supervision of the Director of Central Services, supports field activity by providing services in specialty areas such as engineering, occupational health, ergonomics, education material development, computer support and facilitation. The Central Services Section develops policies, legislation, industry-based programs and service procedures in consultation with stakeholders that can be applied throughout the organization and the province.

Review of the Occupational Health and Safety Act

This review of the Occupational Health and Safety Act encompasses three areas:

- court or appeal panel decisions that have implications for the enforceability or interpretation of the Act
- Legislation and regulation creation or review activity
- proposals for changes to the Act or regulations.

A review of the number and subject of orders issued pursuant to the Act or regulations is given in the Divisional Operations section later in this report.

Court or Appeal Panel Decisions:

1) R. v. Highliner Foods
Judge rules that an accident on board a fishing vessel is within provincial jurisdiction.

Legislation and Regulation Creation or Review Activity:

There were no new acts or regulations created during this fiscal year.

During the fiscal year, revisions were introduced into the OH&S Act that require review of all regulations in a five year cycle and if not reviewed define a process for sunsetting the regulation. This revision has not been enacted but will take effect on proclamation.

Five sections of the Occupational Safety General Regulations that were highlighted for detailed review during the previous fiscal year were enacted on May 1, 2000.

The Division reviewed the following existing regulations during the fiscal year:

- Occupational Health and Safety First Aid. At fiscal year end, the draft was awaiting finalization by the Department of Justice before being passed to the Cabinet for consideration. A decision by the Cabinet is expected early in 2001/2002.
- Temporary Workplace Traffic Control. Policy work on this regulation was completed during 2000/2001 with the exception of the issue of an updating mechanism for the Temporary Workplace Traffic Control Manual that was acceptable to all parties.

Significant work was done on the following new regulations during the fiscal year:

- Indoor Air Quality. During the fiscal year, the Divisional management completed their initial review of the regulation as proposed by the Advisory Council. It will now go out for public comment.

- Offshore Health and Safety. At fiscal year end, negotiations were ongoing with Natural Resources Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador over the Offshore Accord Act and required regulations.
- Underground Mining. The Advisory Council's Sub-Committee on the Underground Mining Regulations completed their review of these proposed regulations during the fiscal year and made several recommendations which the Division was reviewing at year end. It is significant that this second sub-committee was able to resolve most of the non-consensus issues that arose after the initial working group's deliberations. Simultaneous with the sub-committee review, the Divisional management was performing its own review. It is expected these regulations should be ready for Cabinet consideration in 2001/2002.
- Violence in the Workplace Regulations. The Division had received recommendations from the Advisory Council for revised Violence in the Workplace Regulations. At fiscal year end, the Division was waiting for the Department of Justice to complete a second draft.
- Occupational Diving. At fiscal year end, the Division management was conducting their review of the regulation recommended by the Advisory Council.

From the Framework, the targets for these parameters are:

Description	Target	2000/2001 Result
Number of Act /regulations reviewed with recommended changes submitted to the Minister	2	1
Number of new Acts and regulations submitted to the Minister	2	0

Proposal for Changes to the Act or Regulations:

The following proposals for changes to the Occupational Health and Safety Act or its regulations have been received by the Division. Note that this list is not a product of a thorough and comprehensive review of these laws by the Division or anyone else. It is simply a reproduction of suggestions received. The list also does not in any way imply Divisional support for these proposals.

Occupational Health and Safety Act:

3(g)	This definition limits "contractor" to "work to be performed at the premises of the person contracting to have the work performed." Thus, a person signing a contract to work elsewhere (i.e. a person hiring a plumber to work at their parent's house) is not within the definition.
3(o)	Several sections of the regulations refer to "employees" doing things. However, in the context of a single proprietorship, there is no "employee." The Act should be changed to ensure equivalent coverages to single proprietorships
3(ab)	The test currently requires ALL 3 of time, trouble and money to be excessive. Should this be changed to some "summation" or total of the 3?
3(ah)	By requiring an "employee" at a workplace, single proprietorships are exempted from all workplace controls.
13(c)	The word "provide" is vague as to whether the employer is to pay and, if so, for what. This should be clarified.
28(3)(b)	To conform with OH&S Division policy, the request should be required to be in writing.
29(1)	The Act should clarify that workers who work "from" a central location but are not often physically "at" the central location (i.e. construction workers, repair persons, etc.) are still counted as working at the central location for the purposes of determining the need for a JOHSC. There should be more clarity as to what the various roles of the project and company JOHSC's are. For instance, who handles work refusals, complaints, etc? Who accompanies inspectors? Since the Act creates project committees in places where company-specific committees would already exist, the Act should clarify which committee is responsible for what.
33(1)	Should there be an allowance for unions to appoint Representatives, as there is for JOHSC members?
35(1)	Clarify that requests for information or reports must be in writing and separate from the minutes of the committee.
40(1)	Act should allow for fax service of orders.

42(1)	Clarify that "workplace occupational health or safety monitoring and the taking of samples or measurements that relate to the health or safety of employees . . ." includes all tests a significant part of whose rationale is based in either health or safety. This includes such things as air and noise tests, crane tests, vehicle safety checks and tests on safety devices. The Act should clarify that this section does not give employees the right to observe medical tests (such as audiograms or blood lead tests), or any other test where personal privacy is important. (1)
	Expand on the definition of regular and frequent in (a).
42(1)(b)	Define Remote location in (b)to mean 30 minutes or more, by ground transportation, from the location of the observer (as in First Aid Regulations).
42(3)(a)	Define "reasonable notice."
46(1)(a)	There should be a more user-friendly way to state these entitlements.
48(2)	Consider adding "A copy of a record that purports to be certified by an inspector as being a true copy of the original is admissible in evidence to the same extent as the original and has the same evidentiary value."
63(1)(a)	Define "Bodily injury"
64	Harmonize the terms "bodily injury" and "serious injury" in 63 and 64.
75(1)(b)	Should we add the power to conduct public education sessions on any topic, not just the offence?
82(1)	Should a power be added to allow for JOHSCs to be established at classes of workplaces with less than 20 people (i.e. mines)?
	Should more powers be added to require owners to do things?
	Do we have the power to require an employer to do an inspection of a piece of equipment?
84(1)	The window for this option has expired. Repeal.
89(2,3,5)	The window for these options has expired. Repeal.

Fall Protection and Scaffolding Regulations:

3(as)	The definition of "wooden carpenter's portable bracket scaffold" is unclear and does not clearly differentiate a banned "wooden carpenter's portable bracket scaffold" from a legal "bracket scaffold."

7(1)(a) Clarify how 3m is measured when one is working from a sloped roof (i.e. from the edge or from the work location).

7(1)(v) There may be some "deficiencies" in the wording for the provisions under Part II: Fall Protection. Two examples are Subsection 17(1) requires that "fall protection shall be provided ..."
Subsection 7(1)(v) requires that "a means of fall protection shall be provided ..."

The concern arises from what I understand to be a fairly typical fact situation: officers will find workers up on a roof without fall protection, but yet the equipment is located in a truck or somewhere on site. Accordingly, the argument might be that the employer "provided" the equipment (and possibly training, etc.), but did not "ensure" that the employees are wearing it. (2)

The Ontario OH&S Act distinguishes between the duty to **provide** and the duty to ensure equipment is **used:** clause 25(1)(a) is the obligation to *provide* equipment, materials, and protective devices; and, clause 25(1)(d) is the obligation of ensuring that those things are *used.*
According to Arnaud's text, there is a case where an employer was not guilty of failing to **provide** fall arrest equipment where it was **provided** but not **used**

8(1)(c)(i) Wrong title of standard. It should be CAN/CSA-Z259.11-M92 (R1998) "Shock Absorbers for Personal Fall - Arrest Systems"

9(3)(c) #1 grade spruce is not sold in NS. Use the wording from the equivalent OSGR sections.

17 "3/12" is actually an Imperial measurement (3" in a foot). It should be replaced by "1/4" or the equivalent measurement in degrees. (1)

This entire section is very confusing and should be rewritten.

24(1) The term "certified by a professional engineer" is vague. Some issues:
- must it be in writing?
- when must it be certified - before use? within X days?
- what are the minimum words that must appear on the certificate?
- what if the certificate contains a list of deficiencies?
- what are the criteria for certification?

36(1) We should ensure that this section covers case pickers as well.

36(4)(e) There should be a requirement for annual engineer's inspection.

There should be a requirement for an annual non-destructive examination for welding to detect fatigue cracking.

There should be a requirement that critical load bearing parts are identical in specification to that of the original equipment manufacturer or, where the OEM no longer exists, an engineer.

There should be a requirement that an engineer can only issue a certificate on a device if the device is safe.

First Aid Regulations (the following suggestion was received after the revisions to the First Aid Regulations were finalized):

14 The contents of the First Aid Kits should be reviewed.

14 The re should be one standardized first aid kit with the number of kits changing as the numbers of workers changes.

17(2) The First Aid Regulations should require automated external defibrilators at larger workplaces.

General Blasting Regulations:

6 It is unclear which standards would prevail in event of a conflict.

7(3) This is an outdated reference. It should refer to sub-section 63 (1) of the 1996 Occupational Health and Safety Act.

17 The requirement for a magazine license should be deleted. This will automatically trigger federal licensing.

18 The requirement for a blaster's certification should be transferred to Education.

Occupational Health Regulations:

These regulations are the subject of a comprehensive review planned to be revisited in 2001.

Occupational Safety General Regulations:

2	"Act" is used several times in the regulation to refer to the OH&S Act. However, "Act" is never defined.
2(b)	ALI stands for the "**Automotive** Lift Institute"
2(p)	The definition is vague as to what "material" is. This leads to questions about whether garage door openers, Sobey's front doors are meant to be covered. This definition excludes all hoists in U/G mines, even boom trucks, chain falls, auto hoists, etc. The U/G Mining Regs only refer to main cages and ore/waste hoists. The exemption should be limited to hoists substantively covered by the UMR.
11	This requirement may be unsafe on a motorcycle, ATV or similar vehicle. Perhaps say "or other protective headwear specifically designed for the purpose and meeting the requirements of a relevant CSA or ANSI standard."
13(3)(b)	There is an inconsistency here in that the standard says "Selection, Use, and Care" while the regulation states only "use, maintenance and testing." It should be clarified if the entire standard is adopted or not.
47(3)	This creates confusion in the public over who is in charge of fire safety - OH&S or the Fire Marshal. Especially considering that OH&S and the FM are in one Department, the government should place all fire safety within the realm of only one Division.
51(4)	The issue of a machine shut down by a power failure and automatically restarting after restoration of power is not dealt with. California is proposing a law that requires provisions to prevent restarts upon restoration of power if inadvertent start-up is a safety hazard.
62(1)(b)	Preamble calls up only SAE standards but b) is an ISO standard.
63(1)	Industrial lift trucks should not have to have ROPS. The regulation should allow for the adoption of more standards. The regulation should require that ROPS be replaced after a rollover.
72(1)(e)	Standard incorrectly referenced - should be "Automotive Lifts - Safety Requirements for Construction, Testing and Validation"
80(9)	Rigging hardware does not need to have daily and every-use inspections recorded. Daily hoist inspections are not recorded.
101(2)	This is inherently dangerous practice, believe clause needs to be reviewed and repealed.

104	The regulation should clarify whether or not a power "tool" is or is not also a "machine", as the requirements for tools and machines are different.
113(2)(b)(ii)	Given that LEL's are normally +/- 5%, 1% of the LEL would be only 0.05%. This is far below any hazard. It should be 1% of total concentration.
127	The requirement for a plan should be limited to the situations described in 127(b)(i) to (iii). The regulation should detail that enough information must be provided to allow for an adequate lock-out to be performed.
129(1)	The definition as written could exempt sewers since they are in fact designed for regular and scheduled human occupancy in the form of inspections and maintenance. Suggest that (a) be rewritten to say "not designed or intended for regular human occupancy except for inspection, maintenance, cleaning or similar activities." There is a vagueness here as to the "credit" given to PPE and ventilation. Some rulings from Ontario have said that tanker trucks, because one can wear PPE to supply a safe atmosphere, cannot be called confined spaces capable of generating an unsafe atmosphere. The same logic applies to ventilation - because one can blow air into a tanker truck, one can totally escape the confined space requirements. Suggest qualifying (c) by saying "in the determination of whether a space is or may become hazardous to a person entering it because of its atmosphere, no allowance is to be made for the use or potential use of personal protective equipment or ventilation."
148(2)(e)	We should clarify if this bars working from platform ladders.
Part 11	There should be a requirement for GFCI in outdoor and wet locations.

Temporary Workplace Traffic Control Regulations:

This regulation is currently under revision. All comments have been accounted for in that process.

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Regulations:

1(m)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that the term "laboratory" includes non-traditional laboratories, such as field testing situations, production line sampling/testing and steam heating plant sampling/testing.
1(n)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that "Normal conditions of use" does not include an installation process, such as welding a copper pipe, or releases associated with maintenance or abuse. From policy issue sheets, clarify that "Exposed to" means exposed to a sufficient quantity to pose a hazard
1(o)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that an MSDS that meets the format criteria used by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the European Community is acceptable provided all items required by the CPR are present somewhere on the MSDS.
1(p)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that the "generic name" must be as precise as reasonably possible without disclosing any protected trade secrets. For example, calling a very complex and large molecule a "substituted ethylene" would not be acceptable, as there are names which could describe it more precisely.
2(3)(d)	Under TDG, "being transported" includes warehousing operations. This then exempts warehouses from WHMIS. Is that intended?
4(a)	This list actually never says to instruct in the specific hazards of the specific controlled product. This should be added.
5(1)(c)	Add a H&S Representative to the consultations.
7(1)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that in the special case of animal or human tissue or fluids that do or may contain biohazardous infectious materials, the workplace label shall identify the active biological organism that is known or suspected to be present.
11(2)(e)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that in the case of biohazardous infectious materials, "chemical identity" means the name of the active biological organism.
11(2)(h)	From policy issue sheets, clarify that the emergency telephone number does not have to be available at all times.
12(6)	Add H&S Representative

14(1)	Define "Readily available". (1) Make a specific allowance for "Fax on Demand" systems, whereby MSDS's are maintained by a contract organization offsite and faxed to a user location upon demand.
14(1)(b)	Add Health and Safety Representative.
14(2)(c)	Add Health and Safety Representative.
15(1)	Note that this is an outdated reference. The correct reference in sub-section 61(1) of the 1996 Occupational Health and Safety Act.
19(1)	Add Health and Safety Representative.
20(2)	These dates are all passed. These sections have no current use.
20(3)	These dates are all passed. These sections have no current use.
21(1)	These dates are all passed. These sections have no current use

Reviews of Divisional Operations

Reduce Occupational Injury Rate:

There are many factors which can influence the occupational injury rate. Although the following tables and figures accurately report the data, it would be inappropriate to infer that the efforts of the Occupational Health and Safety Division services were solely responsible for any trends.

Table One

Based on Worker's Compensation Board and Statistics Canada Data for the Calendar Years

DESCRIPTION	Target	ANNUAL DATA (based on calendar years)					5 YEAR AVERAGE
		2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	
Actual Work Force ('000's) (1)		420	409	404	392	385	**402**
All Claims Registered With The WCB (2)		34,874	35,010	33,050	32,092	30,671	**33,139**
Compensable Time-loss Claims Registered with the WCB (2)		9,061	8,200	8,170	7,697	7,995	**8,225**
Total # of Compensable Days for All Compensable Time - loss Claims (2) for the Year		566,879	551,340	439,852	402,749	448,428	**481,850**
Total # of Compensable Days for Claims Opened During the Year (2)		266,846	251,694	201,842	193,025	168,120	**216,305**
Total # of Compensable Time-loss Claims (2) for which payments were made		11,847	11,832	10,110	10,184	10,758	**10,946**
Fatalities (3) Reported during the year		16	12	24	26	23	**20**
Average # of Registered WCB Claims per 100 Employees	7.5	8.31	8.56	8.18	8.19	7.97	**8.24**
Average # of WCB Compensable Time -loss Claims per 100 Employees	2.0	2.16	2.00	2.02	1.96	2.08	**2.05**
Average # of Compensable Days for all Compensable Time-loss Claims Receiving benefits during the year	40.0	47.85	46.60	43.51	39.55	41.68	**43.84**

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Average # of Compensable Days for Compensable Time-loss Claims opened in the year	25.0	29.45	30.69	24.71	25.08	21.03	**26.19**
Number of Fatalities Reported per 100,000 workers		3.81	2.93	5.94	6.63	5.97	**5.06**

(1) Reference: Statistics Canada, Household Surveys Division, The Labour Force, Various Editions, Statistics Canada, (1992 - 1998)
(2) Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, Annual Reports, (1992-1998)
(3) Fatalities - includes only those fatalities which are occupational in nature, within provincial jurisdiction and which are known to the Occupational Health and Safety Division or the NS Workers' Compensation Board. Includes all fatalities regardless of incident date.

Promote Client Awareness and Responsibility:

The targets from the Framework and the associated results for this parameter are:

Issue	Target	2000/2001 Result
No. of public working groups or sub-committees on law development active during the reporting period	2	2 [1]
No. of public information sessions or courses on OH&S laws or legal issues given by Division staff	*	45
No. of sessions or courses on OH&S laws or legal issues given by Division staff to individual clients or client groups	*	96
No. of publications created or updated	4	10 [2]
No. of hazard alerts created	4	10
No. of partnered projects with a significant OH&S focus	*	10 [3]

* The Framework sets no specific target for these parameters.

[1] These were the Underground Mining Regulations Subcommittee and the Standing Committee on Regulations

[2] The publications were:
Atlantic Provinces Occupational Health and Safety Consultants Database
Occupational Health and Safety Video Catalogue
Code of Practice Content
"How-To" Guide for an Occupational Health and Safety Policy and Program
List of Standards Referenced in Occupational Health and Safety Regulations
Occupational Health and Safety Info-Sheet Series
Info-Sheet R-3: WHMIS and Retail Stores
Info-Sheet R-4: Rollover Protective Structures on Tractors
Your Rights, Responsibilities, and the Occupational Health and Safety Act
Occupational Safety and Health Week supplement
Occupational Health and Safety supplement in East Coast Reader

[3] See Linkages/Partnerships for details on these projects.

Linkages/Partnerships

Partner Organization	Description
Industry Safety Associations	Industry-specific training has proven to be a successful way to reduce accident rates in both the construction and forestry industries. In order to encourage this activity in as many sectors as possible, the Division partners with safety associations in the construction, retail gasoline, trucking and forestry industries to deliver training to companies in those industries.
Department of Education	Accidents amongst younger workers are higher than one would predict based on demographics. There is a belief that there is a lack of safety training for young workers. Along with Human Resources Development Canada, the Division has provided funding to the Department of Education to develop a core health and safety curriculum for high school students prior to entering the job market. The course will be piloted in 2001.
Workers Compensation Board	Forestry is an industry with hazards which are specific to their workplaces. In order to teach and encourage safe practices, the Division made presentations to forestry firms around the province stressing safety and how they could improve it.
Workers Compensation Board	The Occupational Safety General Regulations are relatively new and not universally well-known. To help educate people, the Division joined with the WCB on a general province-wide tour. While the WCB addressed informational needs for its programs, the Division addressed the content of the Occupational Safety General Regulations.
NS Farm Health and Safety Committee	Farming is an industry with hazards which are specific to their workplaces. To help disseminate relevant safety information to the industry, the Division helped prepare and financially supported the publication of the book "Farm Safety - Standards of Practice"
HRDC and others	North American Occupational Safety and Health Week is a premier event focussing public attention on OH&S. The Division supported North American Occupational Safety and Health Week through a financial contribution to the organizing committee, serving on the organizing committee and arranging for Division representatives at a variety of events. As part of this initiative, a supplement on health and safety was distributed with most daily and all weekly newspapers in the Province.

Partner Organization	Description
Transport Canada	Fishing is an industry with hazards which are specific to their workplaces. To help disseminate relevant safety information to the industry, the Division served on a committee chaired by Transport Canada aimed at developing a booklet on fishing safety.
St. John Ambulance and others	It has been shown that people trained in first aid experience a generally lower accident rate than those without such training. This benefit is in addition to the actual knowledge of first aid techniques. In order to increase the number of first aid trained people in NS, the Division cooperated with St. John Ambulance and the Department of Education on a project to make first aid courses available to high school students.
Atlantic Provinces OH&S agencies, NS Forest products Association	The book "The Forest Professional - Guidelines for the Stewards of Tomorrow's Forests" is a safety publication for the forestry industry. In cooperation with the partner organizations, the book was updated with new material added.
NS Safety Council	The NS Safety Council holds the largest safety conference in NS. In order to ensure that this conference remains as high quality as possible, the Division supports the conference with funding and by providing speakers.
Safe Communities Foundation	Safe Communities Foundation is a national organization aimed at mobilizing the resources of communities to deal with all aspects of health and safety - not just occupational. The Division supports this initiative through the temporary secondment on a half-time basis of one of our Education Development Officers to serve as Regional Coordinator.
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	OHS Division continued to fund the inquiry desk on a per capita basis with the other Canadian jurisdictions to ensure that all employers and employees had access to a no cost information service to answer health and safety inquiries.
NS WHSCC, mining industry	Mine rescue is a very specialized field. To help insure that the personnel in this field are as well-trained as possible, the Division co-sponsored the joint NS/NB Mine Rescue Competition.

Memoranda of Understanding:

The Division was also partner in the following memoranda of understanding:

Other Parties to the MOU	Purpose of MOU
NS Workers Compensation Board	Provides for sharing services and expertise in such areas as statistics, communications, education and information technology to maximize services to our combined clients. The standing committee of both organizations continued to meet regularly to identify projects of mutual benefit.
Human Resources Development Canada	Provides for sharing services and expertise.
NS Department of Natural Resources, Environment Division of Department of Environment and Labour	One Window Committee for Mining: Provides a forum through which mining proponents can deal with all major government agencies at one time.
Natural Resources Canada (CANMET), Alberta, British Columbia and coal mining industry	Underground Coal Mining Safety Research Collaboration - Provides a forum where research needs for safety in the underground coal mining industry can be discussed and appropriate research programs initiated.
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	National occupational health and safety web site - Provides for the maintenance of a national occupational health and safety web site through which users can be linked quickly to information on the Division's web site, as well as all other health and safety agencies in the country.
Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board	Provides for cooperation between the CNSOPB and the Division in the regulation of the offshore petroleum industry.
Natural Resources Canada	Provides for the inspection of explosives magazines licensed under the NS General Blasting Regulations.
Health Canada	Provides for the enforcement of the Hazardous Products Act and associated regulations in NS.

Other Parties to the MOU	Purpose of MOU
Government of New Brunswick Government of Prince Edward Island, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador	Provides that, subject to all applicable legislative requirements, all persons certified by any of the Parties or within the jurisdiction of any of the Parties as persons qualified in any of the categories of Blaster's, Traffic Control Persons or Asbestos Contractors shall be recognized by all of the parties and be permitted to work or act as a duly certified person within the jurisdiction of each of the parties.
NB WHSCC, PEI WCB, NF WHSCC	Provides for share services and personnel to assist in handling specialized skills requirements and peak workloads.
Petroleum Directorate, NS Department of Natural Resources, Environment Division of Department of Environment and Labour	Clarifies the working relationship between the parties with respect to onshore petroleum exploration and development in the Province and to promote and facilitate consultation, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the parties with respect to such onshore petroleum exploration and development.

Committees:

The Division also supported several outside organizations by serving on their committees. These organizations included:

Internal Department of Environment and Labour Committees:
Agencies, Boards and Commissions Committee
Coordinating Committee
Executive Committee
Field Services Policy and Procedures Committee
Fire Warden's Committee
Inspection Tracking System Committee
Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee
Library Committee
Newsletter Committee
OH&S Team Executive
Website Committee

Committees External to the Department of Environment and Labour:
American Industrial Hygiene Association - Atlantic Provinces Local Section
Blasters Board of Examiners
Board of Examiners for N.S. Social Workers

Canadian Chief Mine Inspectors Committee
Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors Nova Scotia/PEI Branch
Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation
Christmas Tree Produces Association - Special Event Committee
Coal Mines Board of Examiners
Editorial Advisory Board: Education & Training
F/P/T Committee on Environment & Occupational Health
Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission
Interprovincial Committee for developing health and safety guidelines for the Fishing Industry
John T Ryan Safety Award Committee
NAOSH 2001 Planning Committee and its Communications Sub-Committee
Nova Scotia Farm Health and Safety Committee (NS Dept. of Agriculture)
Nova Scotia Government Employee Union, OH&S Committee
Nova Scotia Forestry Products Association
Nova Scotia Farm Safety
NS/NB Mine Rescue Committee
Offshore OH&S Regulations Committee
OH&S Advisory Council and sub-committees
One Window Committee - Mining
One Window Committee - Petroleum Directorate
Population Health Committee - Injury Prevention Sub-Committee
Temporary Workplace Traffic Control
Underground Coal Mining Safety Research Collaboration

Encourage Internal Responsibility

According to the Framework, this was to be measured as the percentage of general inspections in which the Internal Responsibility System checklist was completed (70 %). Over the fiscal year, the Division revised the Internal Responsibility System inspection process to one where a more comprehensive checklist is completed. In line with this change, the "70 %" target is no longer relevant. It is thus not reported here.

The Internal Responsibility System checklist results revealed the following statistics:

Internal Responsibility System Measure	**2000/2001 results (% Yes)**		
	No. of Employees in Inspected Firm		
	1-4	5-19	20+
Does the information available at the workplace meet the requirements of the Act	60.6	54.9	58.9
Does the safety policy meet the requirements of the Act?		56.7	70.7
Does the safety committee meet the requirements of the Act			58.8
Function of Committee			66.7
Does the safety program meet the requirements of the Act			63.6

Improve Client Service:

According to the Framework, this parameter would be measured through the following statistics:

1) length of time before initial investigation of complaint by an OH&S officer
2) length of time for resolution of complaint
3) client satisfaction for services where client satisfaction is monitored

For statistics 1) and 2), the systems did not exist during the fiscal year to allow them to be tracked. However, it is planned that the new Inspection Tracking System would be capable of generating this data.

As for client satisfaction, this was measured for two services - the E-mail Question service (whereby clients may e-mail in questions on OH&S laws and receive an e-mailed answer) and the publications mailout service. The results of these surveys yielded the following results:

E-Mail Question Service Client Satisfaction:

No. of e-mail surveys sent	220	Not recorded
Response rate (%)	40	**
The information answered my question.	83.1 (89)	92.5 (8)
The information was clear, concise and understandable.	85.5 (83)	95.0 (8)
The information was received within an acceptable time frame.	87.4 (73)	97.1 (7)
You are pleased with the service you received.	86.8 (85)	97.5 (8)

* Note that not every respondent answers every question.

Publications Mail-Out Service Client Satisfaction:

No. of responses received	37
Material received within an acceptable time (% Yes)	100
Correct material received (% Yes)	100
Friendliness (1-5 scale)	4.6 (35)
Laws well written (1-5 scale)	4.2 (27)
Laws interesting (1-5 scale)	3.6 (28)
Other materials well written (1-5 scale)	4.3 (28)
Other materials interesting (1-5 scale)	3.8 (29)

Improve Client Service:

According to the Framework, this parameter would be measured through the following statistics:

1) length of time before initial investigation of complaint by an OH&S officer
2) length of time for resolution of complaint
3) client satisfaction for services where client satisfaction is monitored

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As for client satisfaction, this was measured for two services - the E-mail Question service (whereby clients may e-mail in questions on OH&S laws and receive an e-mailed answer) and the publications mailout service. The results of these surveys yielded the following results:

E-Mail Question Service Client Satisfaction:

Question	Percent of maximum score (No. of responses*)	
	2000/2001	1999/2000
No. of e-mail surveys sent	220	Not recorded
Response rate (%)	40	**
The information answered my question.	83.1 (89)	92.5 (8)
The information was clear, concise and understandable.	85.5 (83)	95.0 (8)
The information was received within an acceptable time frame.	87.4 (73)	97.1 (7)
You are pleased with the service you received.	86.8 (85)	97.5 (8)
Average	**85.6**	**95.5**

* Note that not every respondent answers every question.

Publications Mail-Out Service Client Satisfaction:

Question	2000/2001 (No. of responses)
No. of responses received	37
Material received within an acceptable time (% Yes)	100
Correct material received (% Yes)	100
Friendliness (1-5 scale)	4.6 (35)
Laws well written (1-5 scale)	4.2 (27)
Laws interesting (1-5 scale)	3.6 (28)
Other materials well written (1-5 scale)	4.3 (28)
Other materials interesting (1-5 scale)	3.8 (29)
Overall satisfaction	**4.7 (35)**

Ensure Proper Internal Management:

According to the Framework, this parameter would be measured through the following statistics, with numerical objectives, where proposed, included in brackets:

- average number of activities per OH&S officer
- average number of targeted inspections per officer
- percentage of closed orders that went past the stated compliance date
- average duration of investigations, not including any prosecution time
- success rate in prosecutions
- average cost per activity
- level of staffing
- level of staff training

These statistics are reported in the following table, along with their corresponding Framework targets. The following pages expand these statistics and give much more detail on the Division's operations.

Statistics for "Average number of targeted inspections per officer" are not recorded as the targeting system was not in place in fiscal year 2000/2001.

Statistics for the "Average Duration of Investigations" and the "Level of staff training" are not recorded as the computer programs required to track the information were not available in fiscal year 2000/2001.

DESCRIPTION	Target	ANNUAL DATA (based on fiscal year ending)					5 YR. AVERAGE
		2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	
Average number of activities per OH&S officer*	120	102.1	89.5	81.9	93.8	96.8	**93.0**
Closed orders that went past the stated compliance date	< 20 %	43	49	48	47	50	**47.4**
Success rate in prosecutions **	>80 %	83	78	44	79	44	**65.6**
Average cost per activity (Dec. 2000 $)	No target stated	$1,135	$1,371	$1,203			**$1,236**
Level of staffing *	95 %	87.2	82.4	76.7	78.7	73.8	**79.8**

* The number of officers for these calculations is derived from a consideration of individual officer starting and ending dates.

** "Success" is defined as the percentage of "Guilty" verdicts in the total cases that were recorded as either Guilty, Not Guilty, Dismissed, Stayed or Quashed.

Table Two
Occupational Health and Safety Division
Tracked Activity Numbers

Prosecutions Initiated	14	32	14	16	12
Fatalities Investigated	11	14	12	18	11
Work Refusals Investigated	8	18	24	19	10
Appeals of Officer Decisions*	30	29	17	15	0
Appeals of Director Decisions*	13	10	5	6	0
General Inspections	1,897	1,563	1,022	1,288	1,368
Joint Inspections	9	36	128	393	147
Reinspections	392	258	143	192	308
Complaints Investigated	775	703	533	391	517
Incidents Investigated	261	239	185	126	141
Discriminatory Action Complaints	35	50	51	26	0
Consulting Services	38	59	214	262	43
Educational Services	97	47	64	97	131
E-mail responses	164	#	#	#	#
Meetings	221	295	308	360	382
Total	**3,963**	**3,353**	**2,720**	**3,209**	**3,070**

** These rights were only granted with the coming in force of the new Occupational Health and Safety Act on January 1, 1997.
# This service only started in 2000/2001.

Ensure Proper Internal Management:

According to the Framework, this parameter would be measured through the following statistics, with numerical objectives, where proposed, included in brackets:

- average number of activities per OH&S officer
- average number of targeted inspections per officer
- percentage of closed orders that went past the stated compliance date
- average duration of investigations, not including any prosecution time
- success rate in prosecutions
- average cost per activity
- level of staffing
- level of staff training

These statistics are reported in the following table, along with their corresponding Framework targets. The following pages expand these statistics and give much more detail on the Division's operations.

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Closed orders that went past the stated compliance date	< 20 %	43	49	48	47	50	47.4
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Average cost per activity (Dec. 2000 $)	No target stated	$1,135	$1,371	$1,203			$1,236
Level of staffing *	95 %	87.2	82.4	76.7	78.7	73.8	79.8

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Tracked Activity Numbers

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Fatalities Investigated	11	14	12	18	11
Work Refusals Investigated	8	18	24	19	10
Appeals of Officer Decisions*	30	29	17	15	0
Appeals of Director Decisions*	13	10	5	6	0
General Inspections	1,897	1,563	1,022	1,288	1,368
Joint Inspections	9	36	128	393	147
Reinspections	392	258	143	192	308
Complaints Investigated	775	703	533	391	517
Incidents Investigated	261	239	185	126	141
Discriminatory Action Complaints	35	50	51	26	0
Consulting Services	38	59	214	262	43
Educational Services	97	47	64	97	131
E-mail responses	164	#	#	#	#
Meetings	221	295	308	360	382
Total	**3,963**	**3,353**	**2,720**	**3,209**	**3,070**

** These rights were only granted with the coming in force of the new Occupational Health and Safety Act on January 1, 1997.
# This service only started in 2000/2001.

Table Three
Orders Issued Under The OH&S Act, MMQRA*,
Associated Regulations & Codes of Practice
Summary Version

Category	Number of Orders Issued				
	00 / 01	99/00	98/99	97/98	96/97
Orders Issued Under the Acts					
Occupational Health and Safety Act	2,917	2,976	1,905	1,543	1,107
Stop Work Orders	144	202	167	80	126
Deviations Reviewed	17	13	30	57	0
Codes of Practice Required	17	31	22	12	0
Suspensions under the MMQRA*	9	0	0	0	0
Approvals under the MMQRA*	20	0	0	0	0
Orders Issued Under the Regulations					
Appeal Panel Regulations	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Safety Regulations[$]	27	554	323	258	202
Disclosure of Information Regulations	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Protection & Scaffolding Regulations	695	812	516	303	239
First Aid Regulations	944	830	471	499	334
General Blasting Regulations	40	26	17	16	4
Industrial Safety Regulations[$]	209	1,282	727	807	615
Occupational Health Regulations	16	12	3	33	14
Occupational Safety General Regulations	3,129	0	#	#	#
Temporary Workplace Traffic Control Regs.	33	14	15	10	14
WHMIS Regulations	593	469	296	266	146
Orders Issued Under Codes of Practice					
Managing Asbestos	6	1	3	16	7
Removal of Friable Asbestos	1	0	0	0	1
Working with Lead	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	**8,817**	**6,976**	**4,276**	**3,752**	**2,684**

* "MMQRA" = Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act
# = Regulations did not exist at this time.

[5] = All sections of these regulations were repealed in 2000/2001.

Table Four
Orders Issued Under The OH&S Act, Associated Regulations & Codes of Practice
Detail Version
Fiscal Year 1999-2000

Law	Number of Orders Issued		Percent of All Orders	
	00 / 01	99/00	00 / 01	99/00
Occupational Health and Safety Act				
Employer duties, precautions	701	885	8.0	12.7
Employee duties, precautions	13	8	0.1	0.1
Contractor, Constructor and other duties, precautions	86	154	1.0	2.2
Policy	356	335	4.0	4.8
Program	285	243	3.2	3.5
Joint occupational health and safety committee	208	209	2.4	3.0
Health and safety representative	264	256	3.0	3.7
Communication of Information	538	376	6.1	5.4
Stop Work Orders	144	202	1.6	2.9
Deviations Reviewed	17	13	0.2	0.2
Codes of Practice Required	17	31	0.2	0.4
Other sections	288	264	3.3	3.8
Construction Safety	27	554	0.3	7.9
Fall Protection and Scaffolding				
Fall Protection but not roof work	343	371	3.9	5.3
Roof work	55	71	0.6	1.0
Scaffolding	297	370	3.4	5.3
First Aid				
General Responsibilities (section 9 and 10)	114	-	1.3	0.0
Certificates (section 5)	475	362	5.4	5.2
Supplies (sections 9 and 10)	51	116	0.6	1.7
Director's variations (section 13)	7	9	0.1	0.1
	00 / 01	99/00	00 / 01	99/00

Law	Number of Orders Issued		Percent of All Orders	
First aid kits, rooms (sections 14-17)	246	292	2.8	4.2
Remote location plans (section 18)	11	9	0.1	0.1
Other sections	40	(57)	0.5	(0.8)
General Blasting	40	26	0.5	0.4
Industrial Safety	209	1,282	2.4	18.4
Occupational Health	16	12	0.2	0.2
Occupational Safety General				
Personal protective equipment (sections 9 to 14)	294	0	3.3	0.0
Ventilation, Lighting, Sanitation, Accommodation (sections 15 to 25)	709	0	8.0	0.0
Handling, storage of material (sections 26 to 50)	260	0	2.9	0.0
Lock-out (sections 51 to 54)	30	0	0.3	0.0
Hoists, mobile equipment (sections 55 to 83)	459	0	5.2	0.0
Mechanical safety (sections 84 to 103)	401	0	4.5	0.0
Tools (sections 104 to 108)	21	0	0.2	0.0
Welding, cutting, burning, soldering (sections 109 to 119)	152	0	1.7	0.0
Electrical safety (sections 120 to 128)	307	0	3.5	0.0
Confined space entry (sections 129 to 137)	8	0	0.1	0.0
Premises and Building Safety, Construction and Demolition (sections 138 to 165)	401	0	4.5	0.0
Excavations and trenches (sections 166 to 173)	33	0	0.4	0.0
Surface mine workings (sections 174 to 189)	44	0	0.5	0.0
Equipment for firefighters (sections 190 to 203)	0	0	0.0	0.0
	00 / 01	**99/00**	**00 / 01**	**99/00**

Law	Number of Orders Issued		Percent of All Orders	
Other parts	10	0	0.1	0.0
Temporary Workplace Traffic Control	33	14	0.4	0.2
WHMIS			0.0	0.0
Prohibition (section 3)	52	67	0.6	1.0
Employee education (sections 4 and 5)	244	191	2.8	2.7
Labels (sections 6 to 11)	44	25	0.5	0.4
Material safety data sheets (sections 12 to 14)	252	186	2.9	2.7
Managing Asbestos in Buildings (COP)		1	0.0	0.0

Table Five
Prosecutions by Industry Type

Industry	SIC Range	Prosecutions Initiated			
		00/01	99/00	98/99	97/98
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	0	0	0	1
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0	0	1	0
Business Services	7700-7999	0	1	1	0
Communications	4800-4999	0	0	0	1
Construction	4000-4499	7	17	7	8
Education Services	8500-8599	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	0	2	0	0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0	1	1	0
Government Services	8000-8499	1	2	0	1
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	0	0	0	0
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1	8	1	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0	3	0	0
Other Services	9600-9999	0	0	1	0
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0	0	0	1
Retail Trade	6000-6999	1	1	2	0
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	1	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	0	2	0	0

Table Six
Prosecution Results

Parameter	Fiscal Year Charges Laid				
	00 / 01	99/00	98/99	97/98	96/97
Total Charges	50	90	44	42	29
Decided charges - Guilty	10	25	11	15	7
Decided charges - Not guilty	0	4	0	5	9
Dismissed	1	2	6	0	0
Withdrawn	25	53	19	20	13
Stayed	1	1	1	2	0
Quashed	0	0	7	0	0
Pending	13	5	0	0	0

Table Seven
Percentage of Activities by Industry Type

Accommodation/Food/ Beverage	9000-9599	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8
Business Services	7700-7999	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Communications	4800-4999	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.2
Construction	4000-4499	28.6	36.6	37.6	33.1	35.9
Education Services	8500-8599	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.0
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Government Services	8000-8499	11.6	6.2	7.7	9.4	9.3
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	3.6	5.0	3.3	6.8	3.7
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	4.2
Manufacturing	1000-3999	12.9	16.9	16.5	16.6	17.4
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.0	1.7
Other Services	9600-9999	3.9	4.0	4.2	2.9	4.3
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Retail Trade	6000-6999	16.2	8.9	7.5	10.1	8.8
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.8
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.0

Table Seven
Percentage of Activities by Industry Type

Industry	SIC Range	00 / 01	99/0 0	98/9 9	97/9 8	96/9 7
Accommodation/Food/ Beverage	9000-9599	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8
Business Services	7700-7999	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Communications	4800-4999	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.2
Construction	4000-4499	28.6	36.6	37.6	33.1	35.9
Education Services	8500-8599	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.0
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Government Services	8000-8499	11.6	6.2	7.7	9.4	9.3
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	3.6	5.0	3.3	6.8	3.7
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	4.2
Manufacturing	1000-3999	12.9	16.9	16.5	16.6	17.4
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.0	1.7
Other Services	9600-9999	3.9	4.0	4.2	2.9	4.3
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Retail Trade	6000-6999	16.2	8.9	7.5	10.1	8.8
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.8
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.0

Table Eight
Percentage of Orders by Industry Type

Accommodation/Food/ Beverage	9000-9599	4.5	3.4	1.7	2.3	2.3
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0
Business Services	7700-7999	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Communications	4800-4999	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5
Construction	4000-4499	23.5	32.5	31.4	25.2	24.4
Education Services	8500-8599	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Government Services	8000-8499	2.8	2.9	4.2	5.5	4.4
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	2.2	3.1	2.0	4.9	2.8
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	4.2
Manufacturing	1000-3999	15.2	19.2	19.3	21.2	23.0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	2.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2
Other Services	9600-9999	5.3	3.4	5.5	3.6	4.8
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Retail Trade	6000-6999	27.3	16.9	18.2	20.2	19.3
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.1

Table Nine
Percentage of WCB Time-Loss Claims by Industry Sector

Industry	SIC Range					
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	7.9	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.6
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Business Services	7700-7999	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Communications	4800-4999	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
Construction	4000-4499	9.1	9.5	8.8	9.3	9.1
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	#	0.1	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	#	0.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9
Government Services	8000-8499	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.3	11.9
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	15.8	17.0	16.3	16.5	12.9
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing	1000-3999	23.7	22.9	22.8	21.6	21.8
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9
Other Services	9600-9999	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.2
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	#	0.6	0.5
Retail Trade	6000-6999	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.3	11.1
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	6.2	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.7

Industry group not reported separately by WCB.

Table Eight
Percentage of Orders by Industry Type

Industry	SIC Range	00 / 01	99/00	98/99	97/98	96/97
Accommodation/Food/ Beverage	9000-9599	4.5	3.4	1.7	2.3	2.3
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0
Business Services	7700-7999	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Communications	4800-4999	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5
Construction	4000-4499	23.5	32.5	31.4	25.2	24.4
Education Services	8500-8599	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Government Services	8000-8499	2.8	2.9	4.2	5.5	4.4
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	2.2	3.1	2.0	4.9	2.8
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	4.2
Manufacturing	1000-3999	15.2	19.2	19.3	21.2	23.0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	2.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2
Other Services	9600-9999	5.3	3.4	5.5	3.6	4.8
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Retail Trade	6000-6999	27.3	16.9	18.2	20.2	19.3
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.1

Table Nine
Percentage of WCB Time-Loss Claims by Industry Sector

Industry	SIC Range	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	7.9	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.6
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Business Services	7700-7999	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Communications	4800-4999	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
Construction	4000-4499	9.1	9.5	8.8	9.3	9.1
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	#	0.1	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	#	0.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9
Government Services	8000-8499	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.3	11.9
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	15.8	17.0	16.3	16.5	12.9
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing	1000-3999	23.7	22.9	22.8	21.6	21.8
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9
Other Services	9600-9999	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.2
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	#	0.6	0.5
Retail Trade	6000-6999	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.3	11.1
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	6.2	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.7

Industry group not reported separately by WCB.

Table Ten
Ratio of % of Orders to % of Activity by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6
Business Services	7700-7999	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Communications	4800-4999	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	4000-4499	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Education Services	8500-8599	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Government Services	8000-8499	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Other Services	9600-9999	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6
Retail Trade	6000-6999	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate an "average" number of orders were issued in a particular industry sector. Values above 1 suggest that, on average, more orders were issued in this sector; values below 1 suggest that, on average, fewer orders were issued in this sector.

Table Eleven
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Activities by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	2.4	3.1	4.4	3.9	4.4
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8
Business Services	7700-7999	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Communications	4800-4999	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	3.1
Construction	4000-4499	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	0.0	0.0	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	4.2	1.5	3.5	2.7	3.2
Government Services	8000-8499	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	4.4	3.4	4.9	2.4	3.5
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.7
Other Services	9600-9999	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	0.0	1.2	1.0
Retail Trade	6000-6999	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate a perfect balance between activities and claims experience. Values above 1 suggest that, given their claims experience, too few activities are carried out in this sector; values below 1 suggest too many activities are carried out in this sector.
# Industry group not reported separately by WCB.

Note a structural bias occurs in this data in that, while the OH&S Division covers all workplaces, significant industry sectors are not comprehensively covered by the WCB. That said, the values are thought to be "in the right ballpark" and the trends are thought to be informative.

Table Ten
Ratio of % of Orders to % of Activity by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6
Business Services	7700-7999	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Communications	4800-4999	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	4000-4499	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Education Services	8500-8599	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Government Services	8000-8499	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Other Services	9600-9999	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6
Retail Trade	6000-6999	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate an "average" number of orders were issued in a particular industry sector. Values above 1 suggest that, on average, more orders were issued in this sector; values below 1 suggest that, on average, fewer orders were issued in this sector.

Table Eleven
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Activities by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	2.4	3.1	4.4	3.9	4.4
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8
Business Services	7700-7999	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Communications	4800-4999	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	3.1
Construction	4000-4499	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	0.0	0.0	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	4.2	1.5	3.5	2.7	3.2
Government Services	8000-8499	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	4.4	3.4	4.9	2.4	3.5
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.7
Other Services	9600-9999	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	0.0	1.2	1.0
Retail Trade	6000-6999	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate a perfect balance between activities and claims experience. Values above 1 suggest that, given their claims experience, too few activities are carried out in this sector; values below 1 suggest too many activities are carried out in this sector.
# Industry group not reported separately by WCB.

Note a structural bias occurs in this data in that, while the OH&S Division covers all workplaces, significant industry sectors are not comprehensively covered by the WCB. That said, the values are thought to be "in the right ballpark" and the trends are thought to be informative.

Table Twelve
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Orders by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	1.8	2.0	4.2	2.7	2.9
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.5
Business Services	7700-7999	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.0
Communications	4800-4999	3.9	3.3	2.6	6.0	7.4
Construction	4000-4499	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	0.0	0.1	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	??	**	??
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	6.3	1.5	7.0	5.3	3.2
Government Services	8000-8499	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.7
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	7.2	5.5	8.2	3.4	4.6
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.5
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.4
Other Services	9600-9999	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	0.0	1.2	1.7
Retail Trade	6000-6999	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	4.4	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.9
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate a perfect balance between orders issued and claims experience. Values above 1 suggest that, given their claims experience, too few orders are issued in this sector; values below 1 suggest too many orders are issued to this sector.
# Industry group not reported separately by WCB.
** No orders were issued.

Note a structural bias occurs in this data in that, while the OH&S Division covers all workplaces, significant industry sectors are not comprehensively covered by the WCB. That said, the values are thought to be "in the right ballpark" and the trends are thought to be informative.

Table Twelve
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Orders by Industry Sector (+)

Industry	SIC Range					
Accommodation/Food/Beverage	9000-9599	1.8	2.0	4.2	2.7	2.9
Agricultural and Related Services	0000-0299	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.5
Business Services	7700-7999	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.0
Communications	4800-4999	3.9	3.3	2.6	6.0	7.4
Construction	4000-4499	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Education Services	8500-8599	#	#	0.0	0.1	0.1
Finance and Insurance	7000-7499	#	#	??	**	??
Fishing and Trapping	0300-0399	6.3	1.5	7.0	5.3	3.2
Government Services	8000-8499	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.7
Health and Social Services	8600-8999	7.2	5.5	8.2	3.4	4.6
Logging and Forestry	0400-0599	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.5
Manufacturing	1000-3999	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Mining, Quarrying and Oil	0600-0999	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.4
Other Services	9600-9999	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7
Real Estate/Insurance	7500-7699	#	#	0.0	1.2	1.7
Retail Trade	6000-6999	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation and Storage Industries	4500-4799	4.4	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.9
Wholesale Trade	5000-5999	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

+ A value of 1.0 would indicate a perfect balance between orders issued and claims experience. Values above 1 suggest that, given their claims experience, too few orders are issued in this sector; values below 1 suggest too many orders are issued to this sector.
# Industry group not reported separately by WCB.
** No orders were issued.

Note a structural bias occurs in this data in that, while the OH&S Division covers all workplaces, significant industry sectors are not comprehensively covered by the WCB. That said, the values are thought to be "in the right ballpark" and the trends are thought to be informative.

Table Thirteen
Total Costs of the OH&S Division

	2000/2001	1999/2000	1998/1999
Total Costs (actual $000)	4,500	4,446	3,109
Total Costs (Dec. 2000 $000)	4,500	4,603	3,272

Figure One
Activity, Orders and WCB Claims by Industry Group
2000/2001

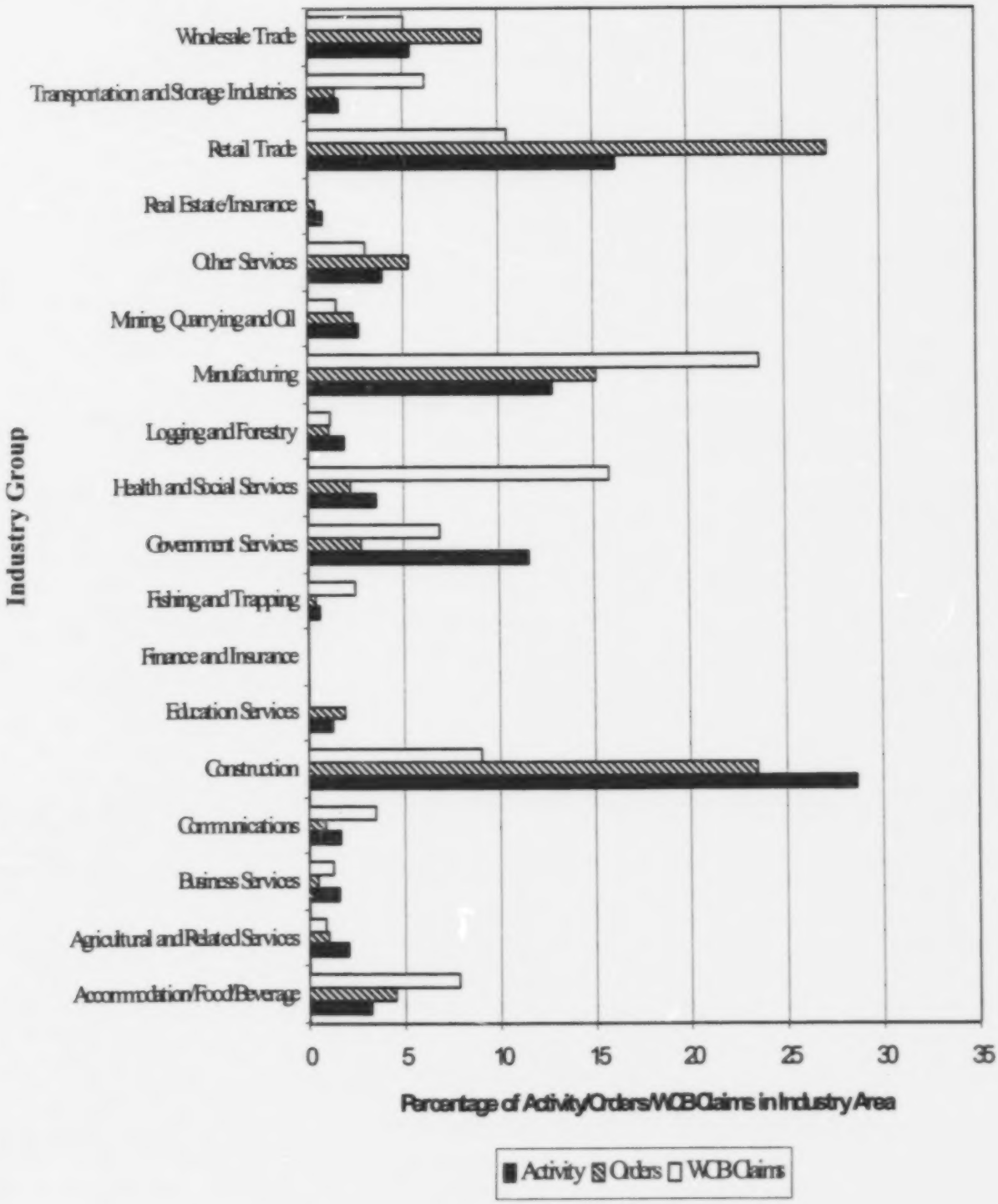


Figure Two
Ratio of % of Orders to % of Activity by Industry Sector

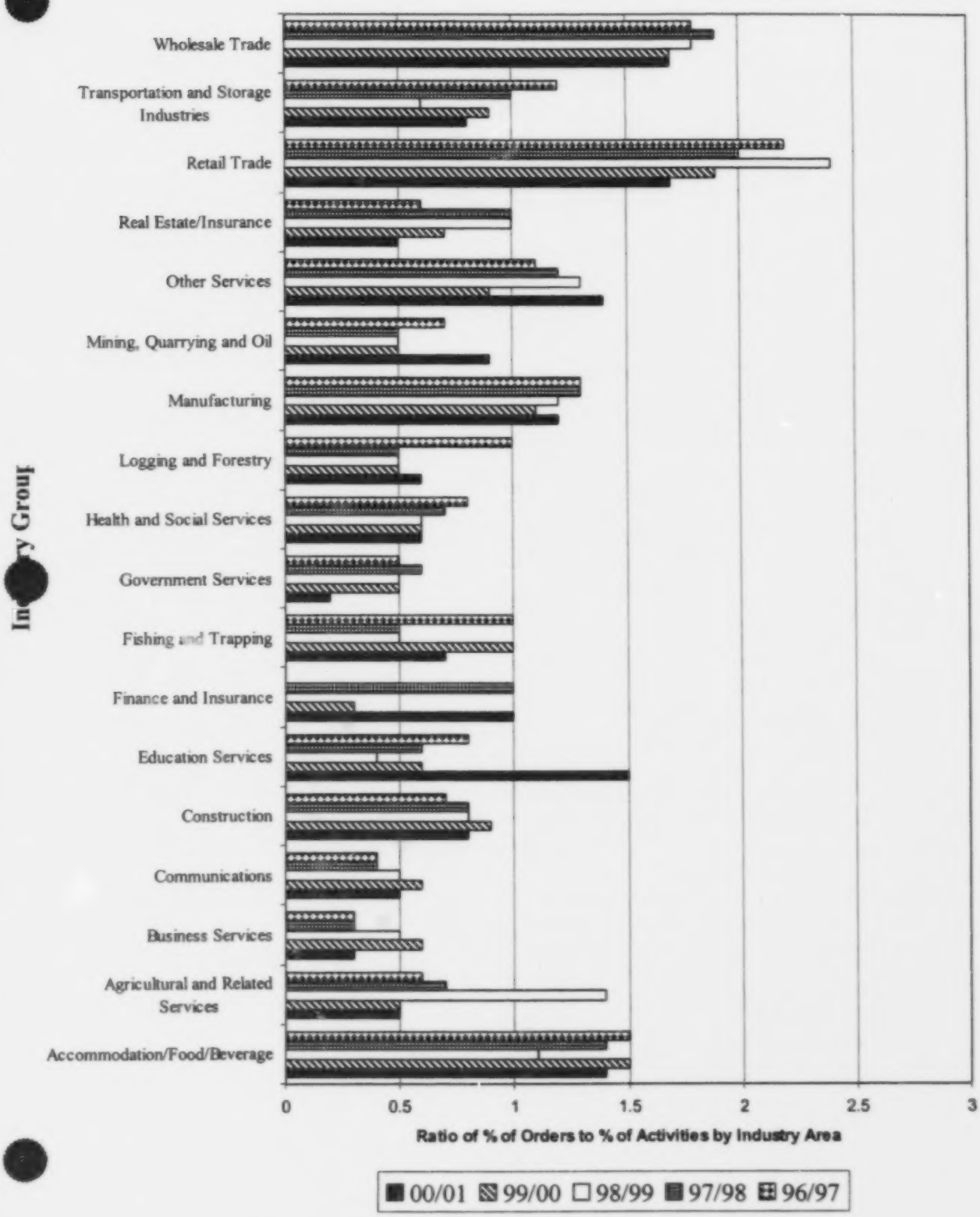


Figure Three
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Activities by Industry Sector

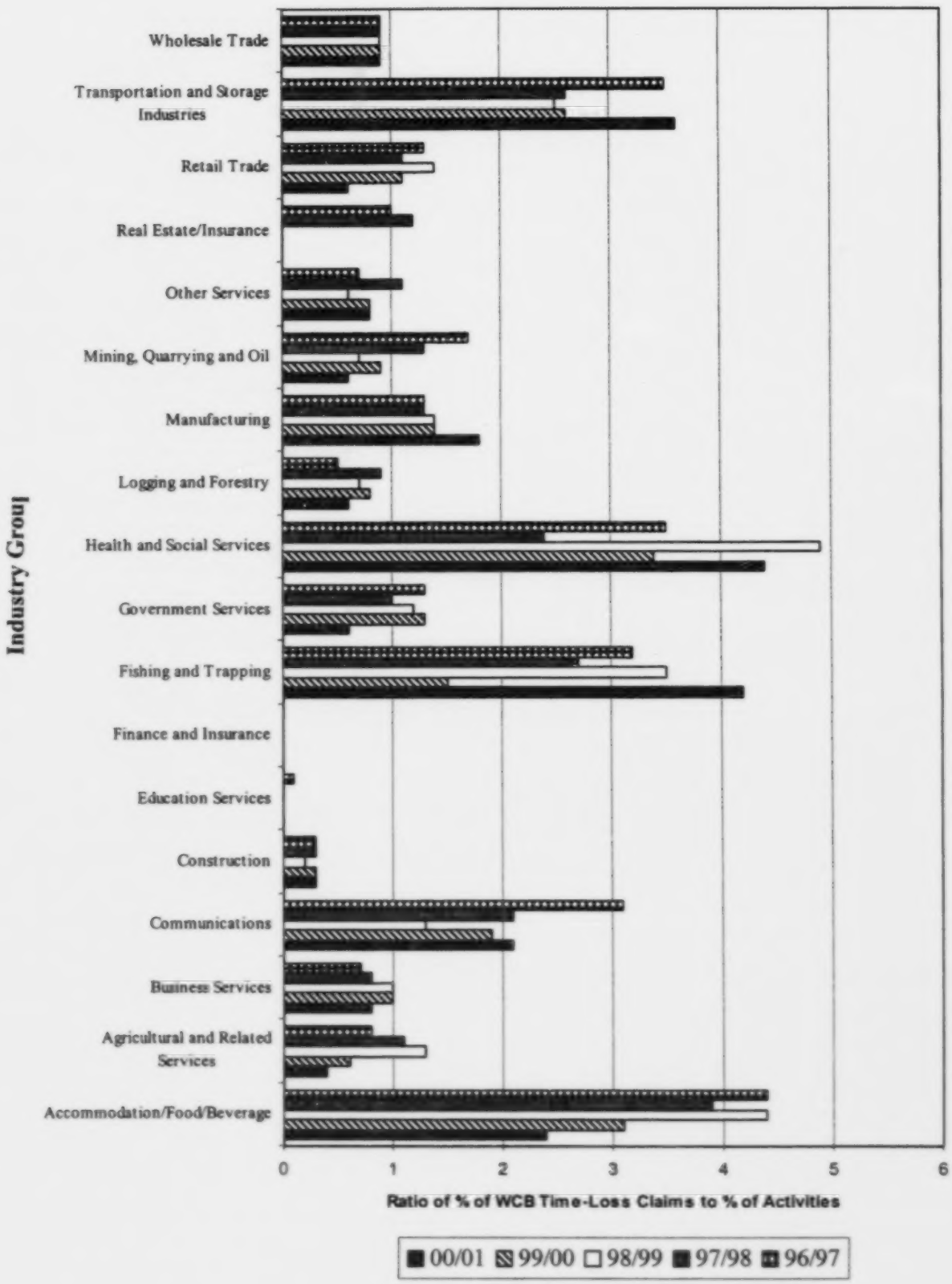


Figure Four
Ratio of % of WCB Time-Loss Claims to % of Orders by Industry Sector

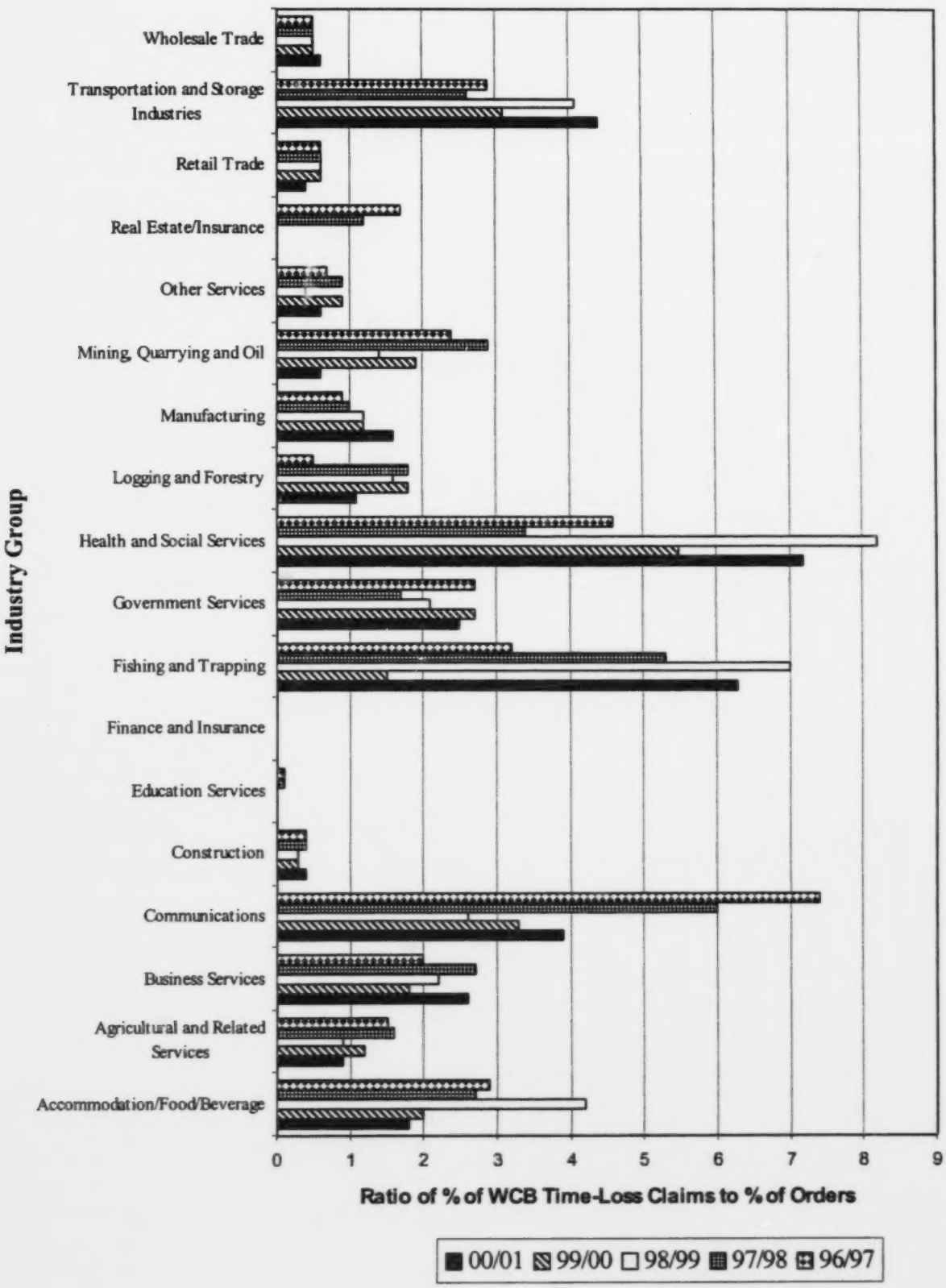
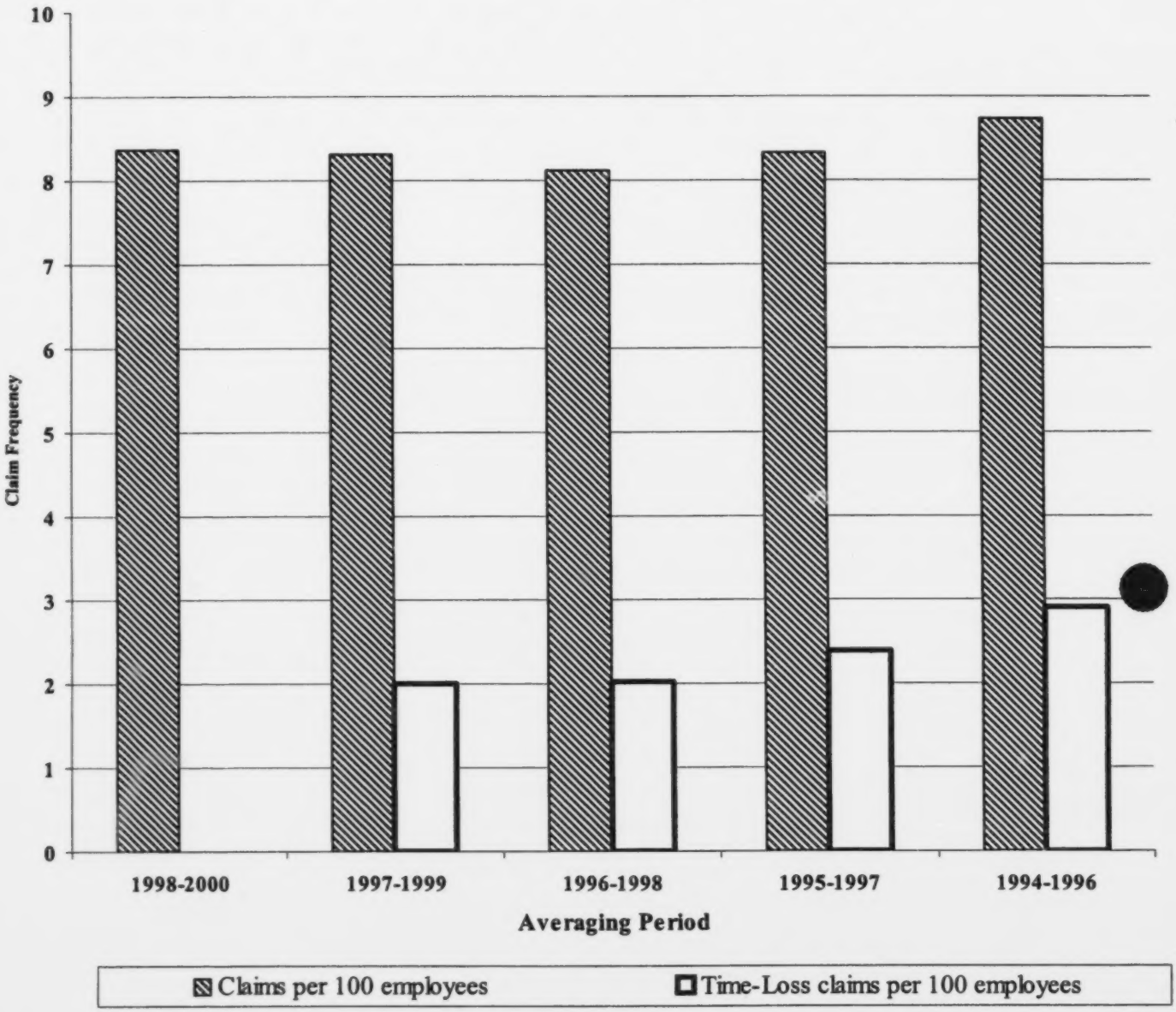


Figure Five
Number of Registered Workers' Compensation Board Claims
Three-year Moving Average
1994/2000



Conclusions from Review of Divisional Operations:

Based upon the previous data on Divisional operations, the following conclusions are drawn:

1) From Table One, while the number of claims per 100 employees increased, the average duration of each claim opened in calender year 2000 (a rough measure of average severity) dropped. Overall, no clear conclusions can be drawn as to improvement towards the goal of reducing the occupational injury rate.

   None of the targets set for the reduction of the occupational injury rate were met.

2) Over 1/3 of the companies assessed in detail do not meet the minimum requirements of the IRS audit. In addition, just under 28 percent of all orders were aimed at the IRS sections of the OH&S Act (sections 13 to 39).

   This is despite the fact that the Division met or exceeded all targets in this area.

3) Of the services where client satisfaction was measured (provision of information through e-mail and mail outs), client satisfaction is high.

4) The internal management of the Division is improved, as assessed by the costs decreasing and the prosecution success rate increasing.

   In general, all tracked activities and the number of orders showed increases in 2000/2001 over previous years. This is partially due to increases in staffing.

5) The major issues addressed by orders in 2000/2001 were:
   - IRS
   - Ventilation, lighting, sanitation
   - First aid certificates
   - Hoist, mobile equipment
   - mechanical safety
   - Premises and buildings safety, Construction and demolition

   This compares to 1999/2000, when the major issues were:
   - IRS
   - personal protective equipment
   - fall protection/scaffolding
   - machine guarding.

6) An analysis of Division activity suggests that the numbers of inspections and orders for construction, government and retail trade were greater than one would expect given the accident experience of these industry sectors. Conversely, the numbers of inspections and orders for manufacturing, health care and accommodation/food/beverage were lower than one would expect given the accident experience in these sectors.

   The Division is continuing to introduce improvements to the Inspection Targeting System. These improvements help direct inspections at those industry sectors where accidents are occurring or officers identify higher levels of non-compliance.

Update on 2000/2001 Priorities

The Division had created a list of priorities for the year 2000/2001. This list is reproduced on the following pages, along with updates on their status as of March 31, 2001.

UPDATE ON PRIORITIES FOR 2000/2001

Improve Client Service:

IRS issues assessed during inspections	Inspection reports to include: a) review of posting/information requirements b) review of policy c) review of JOHSC/rep d) review of program	70% in all areas as determined by audit	Superceded by IRS audit checklist
DHR Plummer report	Respond to all issues raised	Action plan by 00-05-31 Update on status of plan by 01-04-30	Done No written update created. Of 37 items: - 32 are done - 2 are awaiting start-up of new training tracking program - 1 on teamwork, 1 on staff interest/ownership not yet done - 1 on quality measures in performance appraisals partially done
Target inspections	Supply list of worst companies to officers Officers to inspect worst companies Conduct blitzes	List supplied by 00-06-30 Each officer inspects 5 of the worst each quarter Conduct 2 blitzes by 01-03-31	Supplied March, 2001 Starting 1st quarter, 2001/2002 4 blitzes conducted.
Prosecution follow-up	Follow-up on companies that have been prosecuted	Every company that has had charges laid since 98-04-01 shall be inspected twice this FY	48% of firms had 2 or more inspections 16% had 1 inspection 36% had 0 inspections

UPDATE ON PRIORITIES FOR 2000/2001

Improve Client Service:

Action	Details	Target	Status at March 31, 2001
IRS issues assessed during inspections	Inspection reports to include: a) review of posting/information requirements b) review of policy c) review of JOHSC/rep d) review of program	70% in all areas as determined by audit	Superceded by IRS audit checklist
DHR Plummer report	Respond to all issues raised	Action plan by 00-05-31 Update on status of plan by 01-04-30	Done No written update created. Of 37 items: - 32 are done - 2 are awaiting start-up of new training tracking program - 1 on teamwork, 1 on staff interest/ownership not yet done - 1 on quality measures in performance appraisals partially done
Target inspections	Supply list of worst companies to officers Officers to inspect worst companies Conduct blitzes	List supplied by 00-06-30 Each officer inspects 5 of the worst each quarter Conduct 2 blitzes by 01-03-31	Supplied March, 2001 Starting 1st quarter, 2001/2002 4 blitzes conducted.
Prosecution follow-up	Follow-up on companies that have been prosecuted	Every company that has had charges laid since 98-04-01 shall be inspected twice this FY	48% of firms had 2 or more inspections 16% had 1 inspection 36% had 0 inspections

Officer training	Define and deliver 00/01 programs to officers	01-03-31	Done
	Reaffirm five year training plan	00-06-30	Done
	Establish a regionalized tracking system to record officer training	00-10-31	Under final investigation; forecast for 1st quarter, 2001/2002
Improve quality	Define major products	00-08-31	Not done due to resource constraints.
	Define quality targets	00-12-31	Not done due to resource constraints.
	Develop quality measures	01-03-31	Developed for e-mail system, mail-outs, courses

7) Update Laws:

OSGR review by Red Tape Commissioner	Manage all aspects of the review from an OH&S Division viewpoint	All points brought to attention of Red Tape Commissioner, AC	Done

Ensure public is informed of new laws	Ensure major laws have reference guides	Guides for Act, OSGR, WHMIS, FPSR, FA, GB, HPA, CPR	All done and on Internet
	Train officers on changes to OSGR	All officers to be trained by RM's	All officers trained.
	Provide public awareness session on the OSGR	Minimum 6 sessions in April, 2000 plus 6 more in Oct, 2000	Done
	Review existing Reference Guides	All reviewed by 01-03-31	Reviews started but not complete.
	Hold detailed training courses on OSGR	At least one course held; more depending on demand	Two public courses held
Process draft regulations	Send UMR to Minister	Send by 01-03-31	Not done
	Send First Aid Reg amendments to Advisory Council	Send by 00-09-30	Done March, 2001
	Send Temporary Workplace Traffic Control Regulations to Advisory Council	Send by 00-09-30	Delayed at stakeholder request.
	Complete Divisional review of Indoor Air Quality Regulations	Send by 01-03-31	Completed March, 2001
	Send Diving Regulations to Minister	Send by 01-03-31	Under review by OH&S Division.
	Start review of Occupational Health Regulations	Start by 01-03-31	Review started.
	Complete draft of Offshore Safety and Health Regulations	Complete by 01-03-31	Project continuing in cooperation with federal and NF governments.

Action	Details	Target	Status at March 31, 2001
Officer training	Define and deliver 00/01 programs to officers	01-03-31	Done
	Reaffirm five year training plan	00-06-30	Done
	Establish a regionalized tracking system to record officer training	00-10-31	Under final investigation; forecast for 1st quarter, 2001/2002
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8) Communications / Public Awareness:

Provide communications material for all OH&S events	Identify regular promotional opportunities	Opportunities list by 00-06-30	Not done; Public Information Officer not filled
OH&S in the schools	Continue to encourage project	Provide financial support	Support ongoing; DEL identified as a major sponsor, contributing $18000 to the project; pilots scheduled for fall, 2001
Develop communications plan	Create a draft communications plan	Present draft communications plan to Advisory Council by 00-09-30 Finalize plan to Minister by 01-03-31	Not done; Public Information Officer not filled
Update publications	Update, reprint Rights/Resp	Printed by 00-08-31	Done
	Update, reprint How To . . .	Printed by 00-10-31	Updated and printed March, 2001
	Update, reprint Forest Prof.	Printed by 01-03-31	Updating ongoing
	Update, reprint Tox. Index	Printed by 00-09-30	Not done in 2000/2001; on schedule for 2001/2002
	Complete first draft of fisheries book	Complete draft by 01-03-31	Multi-provincial committee disbanded; Division will draft alone as resources allow
Educate public on existing laws	Provide 12 Public Sessions on the Act in various locations across the Province	Complete by 01-03-31	12 sessions held; 1 more cancelled due to weather.

Hazard alerts created	Refine process to create hazard alerts when requested	By 01-03-31: Internal requests complete in 20 working days of first meeting average External requests complete in 60 working days average	Hazard alerts produced but schedule not kept.
	Incorporate Hazard Alerts as a part of all major accident investigations, etc. where a noted safety concern should be brought to the attention of a particular industry sector	Complete 00-11-30	Not done on a universal basis.
Joint WCB/DOL activities	Undertake two industry based initiatives with WCB / DOL to promote awareness to mutual concerns, i.e. forestry, roofing, construction sectors	Complete 01-03-31	Initiatives conducted for forestry; Division also participated in general sessions on the OH&S Act and the Occupational Safety General Regulations
Improve Internet	Increase documents on Internet	95% of publicly available paper documents available on Internet by 01-03-31	80 out of 91 documents (87.9%) available on-line as of March 31, 2001.
	Maximize usability of Internet	Gather client/expert opinions on Internet sites and usability; implement recommendations by 01-03-31	Client input gathered and incorporated into site where appropriate.

9) Administration:

Support OH&S/WCB integration	Support OH&S/WCB integration	None given	Support given as required.
Merge with Environment	Unable to provide at this time	None given	Support given

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9) Administration:

Action	Details	Target	Status at March 31, 2001
Support OH&S/WCB integration	Support OH&S/WCB integration	None given	Support given as required.
Merge with Environment	Unable to provide at this time	None given	Support given

Strategic planning	Develop a 5-year strategic plan	Draft ready by 01-03-31	Final draft given to Advisory Council March, 2001; final version due 2001/2002

Reviews of Trends in OH&S

This section reviews trends in OH&S that have come to the attention of the Division. The reviews are based on the following four questions:

What is happening?
What are the recent facts, issues and trends?

Why is it happening?
To the extent that the underlying cause is known to the Division, explain why the facts, issues and trends are happening at the time and in the way they are.

Why is it significant?
What are the implications for occupational health and safety if the facts, issues and trends continue.

What is the Division's response?
How does the Division plan to respond to the facts, issues and trends noted above?

What is happening?

DESIRE FOR LESS "RED TAPE"

Government has identified that small business creates more jobs in Nova Scotia than any other sector. But some regulations, including those related to health and safety, are seen as placing undue hardship on business, limiting their competitiveness and preventing them from expanding and creating new jobs.

There is a desire in some quarters for less government regulation - so-called "red tape." This desire has led the Government to create the Red Tape Reduction Task Force to consider the issue.

Why is it happening?

The precise reason for the desire to decrease red tape is not known. However, the Red Tape Reduction Task Force Interim Report suggests that obsolete or imperfect regulations:

- are an irritant - and in some cases, an impediment - to doing business
- lead to gridlock, business frustration and economic stagnation
- discourage new businesses from locating in Nova Scotia
- are resulting in increasing costs to business with no perceived benefit.

Why is it significant?

The desire to minimize regulations perceived as "red tape" is a Government commitment. As a branch of Government, the Division must respond to this commitment.

What is the Division's response?

The Division has met with the Red Tape Reduction Task Force and responded to its requests for information. This will continue.

The Division will also respond to changes to the Occupational Health and Safety Act that mandate a 5-year review of all regulations under the Act. This will ensure the regulations are as straightforward, fair, effective, balanced and enforceable as possible while still protecting health and safety.

What is happening?

DESIRE FOR GREATER GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

It is generally thought that governments should conduct public business in the open and provide effective opportunities for input. Throughout Canada, this philosophy has resulted in systems to demonstrate that governments are acting in the public interest and in an efficient and effective manner.

Why is it happening?

The current Government program of Departmental accountability is part of an ongoing evolution that originated with "Government by Design" and "Nova Scotia Counts."

Why is it significant?

As a branch of Government, the Division must respond to the Government program to improve its own accountability.

What is the Division's response?

To address the issue of accountability, the Division has:

- consulted with the Advisory Council to create a framework for its prime accountability instrument - the annual report. This framework was approved by the Advisory Council on 2000/2001, with this report being the first one written to that format.
- set targets, many of which are reported on in this document
- established targeting systems to ensure that our resources are directed to where they are most needed.

What is happening?

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS

During the last election campaign, the Conservative Party produced the document "Strong Leadership . . . A Clear Course." Upon election to office, the Government committed to carry out these commitments.

Why is it happening?

The commitments are being honoured as is traditional in Canadian governments.

Why is it significant?

There are four commitments in "Strong Leadership . . . A Clear Course" that directly affect the Division. These are:

- Restructuring the OHS Division and the WCB Board to operate under one board that is equally representative of business and labour
- Proactively targeting OHS training and compliance audits at those with high accident rates to reduce injuries, lower business costs and lower WCB premiums
- Re-instating the Accident Prevention Training Section of DOL that assists employers to meet their health and safety obligations.
- Enacting PC Bill already introduced requiring a Committee be appointed to review the OHS Act to ensure that its provisions are sensible and workable.
- Help small business by eliminating unnecessary regulations and bureaucratic red tape that needlessly get in the way of doing business.(PC legislation already introduced)
- Ensure all mining regulations are clear, efficient and effective regarding safety and environmental practices, monitoring, assessments, permitting, inspection and enforcement.

What is the Division's response?

The Division has responded as follows:

Restructuring the Division and the WCB: The Division has requested and received positions from both employee and employer groups on this issue. It is presently being considered by Government.

Targeting: The Division has established a system to target inspections at those with high accident rates.

Re-Instating the Accident Prevention Training Section: This issue is being addressed in concert with Restructuring.

Review of the Act: The work of the Red Tape Reduction Task Force included a review of aspects of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Amendments were also passed to the Act that mandates reviews of all regulations on a 5-year cycle.

Eliminate Unnecessary Regulation and Red Tape: Amendments were passed to the Act that mandate reviews of all regulations on a 5-year cycle. The amendments will be in force upon proclamation by the Governor-in-Council Two of the review issues are necessity and excessive administrative workload.

Mining Regulations: The Division, in concert with the Advisory Council sub-committee of the subject, is working on new regulations for occupational health and safety in underground mines.

What is happening?

ERGONOMIC INJURIES DOMINATE ALL OTHER INJURY TYPES

Ergonomic injuries like sprains and strains make up over half of all WCB claims (see Table and Figure). The same trend is seen across North America.

Why is it happening?

The precise reason there are so many ergonomic injuries reported is not known for certain. Some possible causes are:

- the injuries are often serious and thus tend to be reported to the WCB
- the technical causes of ergonomic injuries are complex. There is a lack of knowledge on how to address these hazards.
- there are no comprehensive regulations requiring employers to address ergonomic issues

Why is it significant?

If left unaddressed, ergonomic injuries will likely continue at or near their current rate. This will result in continued pain and suffering, as well as a continued drain on the provincial economy.

What is the Division's response?

The Division plans to hire an Ergonomist in fiscal year 2001/2002. This person will work with labour and management to start to address the information gap that hinders proper management of ergonomic risks.

Table Fourteen

Breakdown of WCB Claims by Nature of Injury

Nature of Injury	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Sprains, strains	53.7	54.2	49.6	47.5	48.7
Contusion, crushing, bruise	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.6	12.8
Nature not stated	11.1	8	12.3	11.6	10.1
Cut, laceration, puncture	6.9	7.3	7.9	8	8.3
Fracture (includes teeth)	4.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	6
Inflamed joint, tendon, or muscle	2.5	3	3.6	3.7	4
Burn or scald (hot or cold)	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2
Hernia, rupture	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6
Scratches, abrasions	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
All Other	4.9	5.3	3.9	5.1	1.4

Figure Six
Breakdown of WCB Claims by Nature of Injury

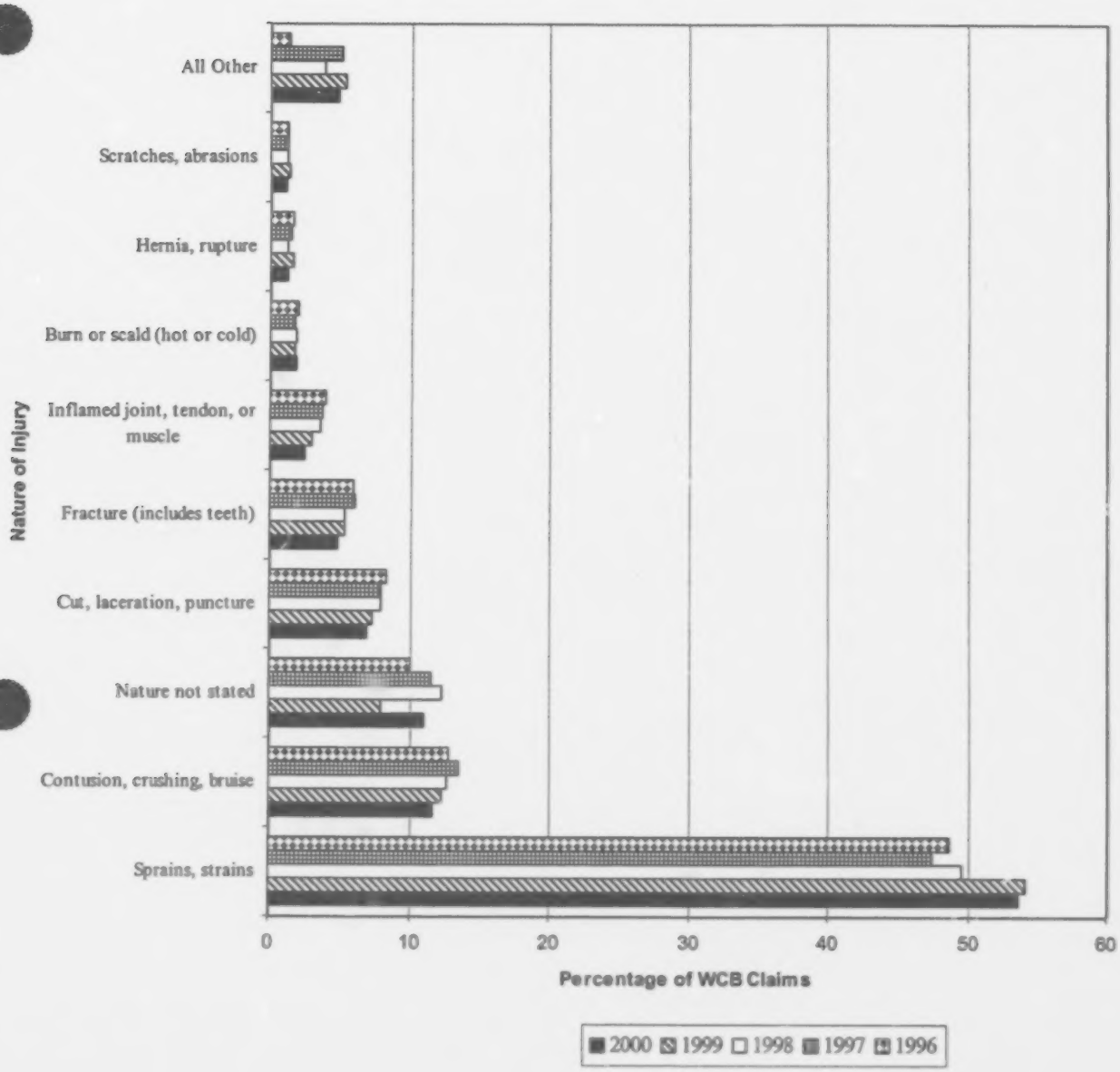


Table Fifteen

Breakdown of WCB Claims by Part of Body Injured

Part of Body	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Back	32.5	33.3	32.3	32.4	32.3
Leg(s)	8.5	8.9	8.4	7.7	8.5
Multiple parts	8.5	7.8	7.8	8.9	8
Fingers	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.3	9.5
Shoulder(s)	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Arm(s) (above wrist)	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.2
Ankle	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3
Hand (does not include fingers)	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.4
Wrist	4.2	4.4	3.9	4	3.9
Foot (does not include toes)	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.6
Neck	2.9	2.9	3.3	3	2.5
Chest	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9
Hips	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2
Eyes	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
All other	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8

Figure Seven

Breakdown of WCB Claims by Part of Body Injured

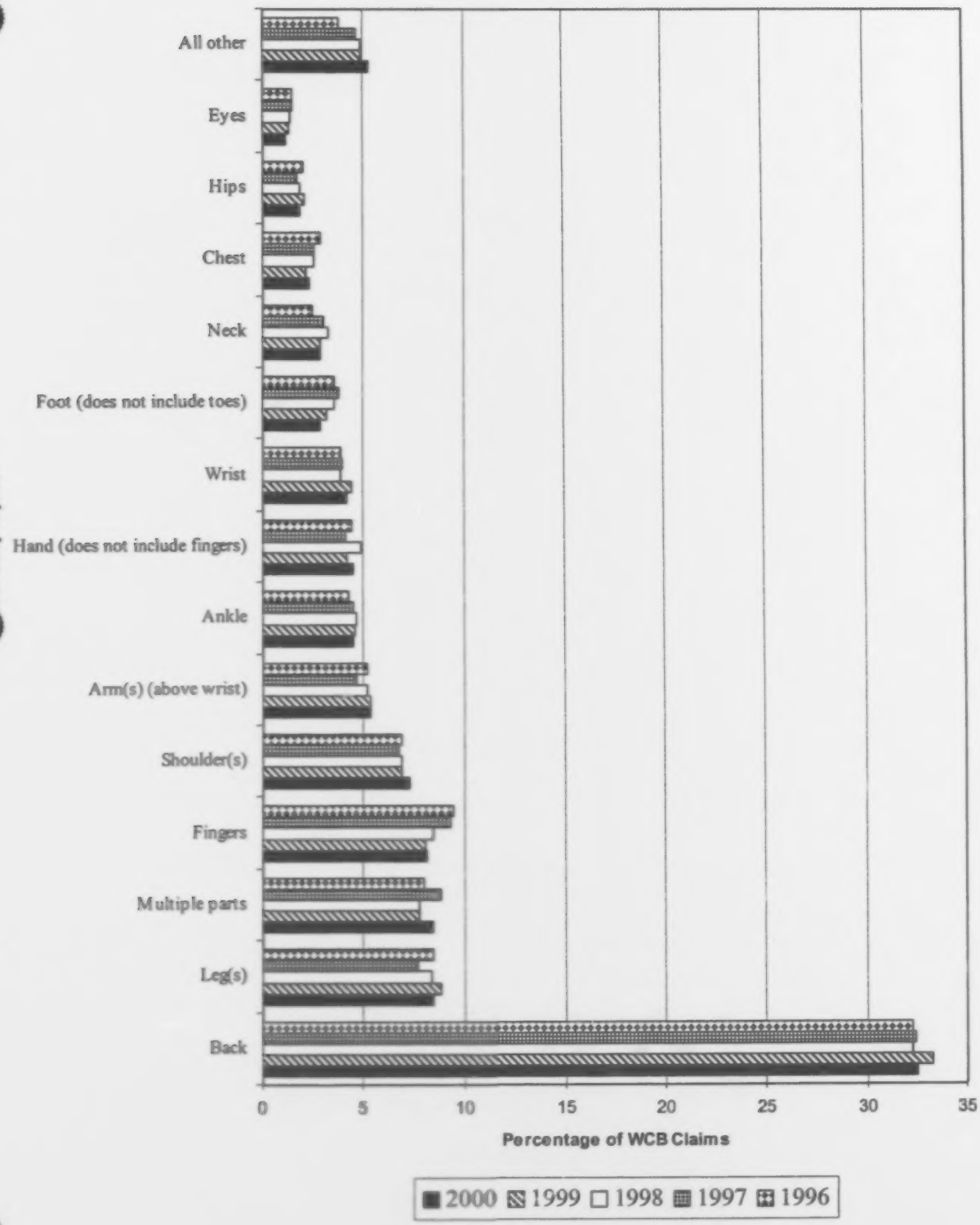
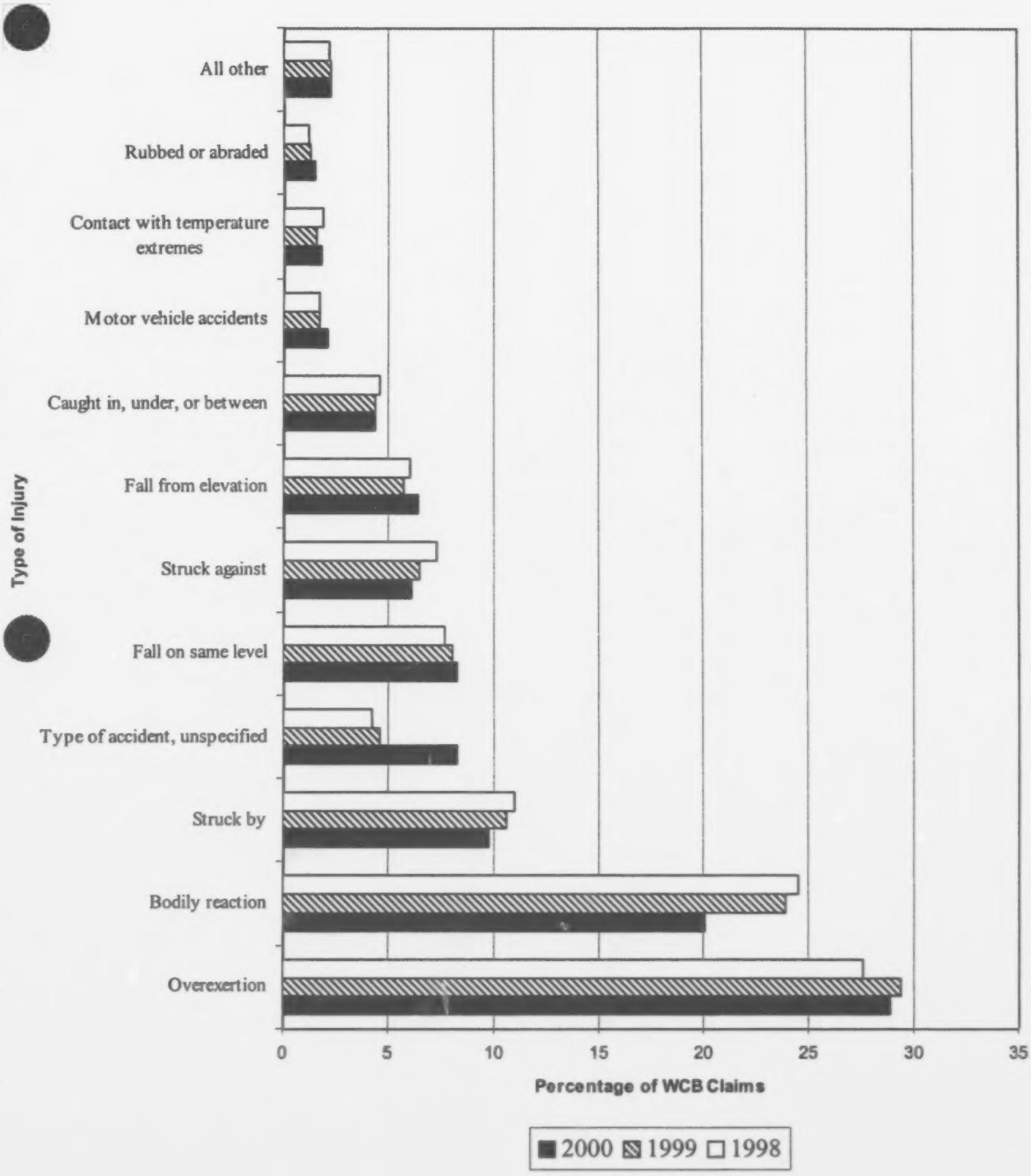


Table Sixteen
Breakdown of WCB Claims by Type of Injury

Type of Injury	2000	1999	1998
Overexertion	28.9	29.4	27.6
Bodily reaction	20.1	23.9	24.5
Struck by	9.8	10.6	11
Type of accident, unspecified	8.3	4.6	4.2
Fall on same level	8.3	8.1	7.7
Struck against	6.1	6.5	7.3
Fall from elevation	6.4	5.7	6
Caught in, under, or between	4.4	4.4	4.6
Motor vehicle accidents	2.1	1.7	1.7
Contact with temperature extremes	1.8	1.6	1.9
Rubbed or abraded	1.5	1.3	1.2
All other	2.3	2.3	2.2

Figure Eight
Breakdown of WCB Claims by Type of Injury



What is happening?

YOUNG WORKERS HAVE A HIGH ACCIDENT FREQUENCY

Young workers are overrepresented in the accident statistics. For instance, the 20 to 29 age group make up 13.4 percent of the population. However, they registered 23.3 percent of the WCB claims.

Why is it happening?

The precise reason there are so many ergonomic injuries reported is not known for certain. Some possible causes are:

- lack of training and experience
- youthful "over exuberance" and risk taking
- youth feeling intimidated and not wanting to refuse a task
- the preferential assignment of less senior workers to less desirable, more hazardous jobs.

Why is it significant?

If left unaddressed, injuries to young people will likely continue at or near their current rate. This will result in continued pain and suffering, as well as a continued drain on the provincial economy.

What is the Division's response?

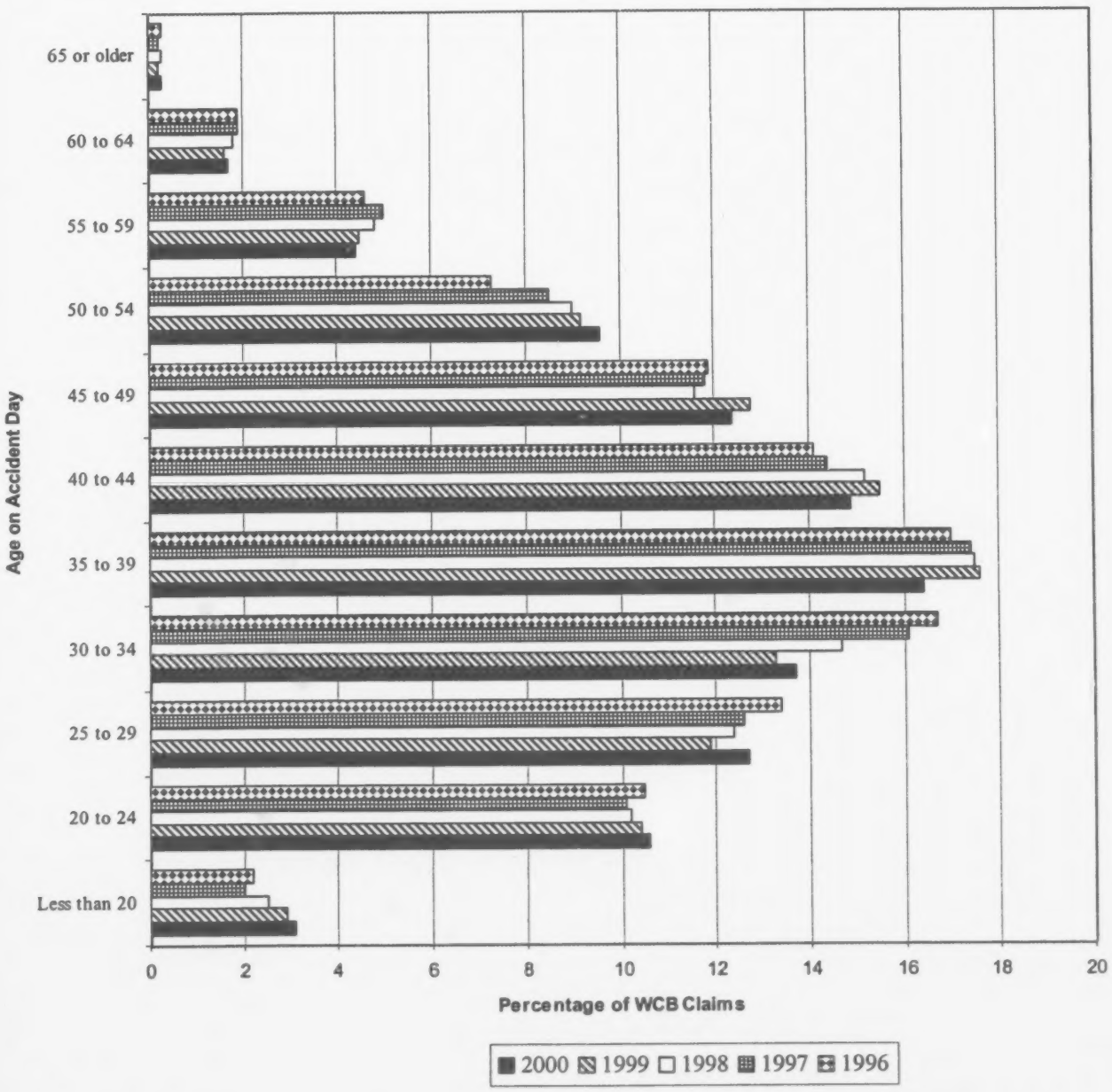
The Division will consider programs that target young workers. Two such programs ongoing during the fiscal year were the partnership with the department of education to develop a high school OH&S course and an initiative by the st. John Ambulance to offer emergency first aid to high school students.

Table Seventeen

Breakdown of WCB Claims by Client Age on Accident Day

Age at Accident Date	Population Age Breakdown	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Not Stated	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Less than 20	13.5 (ages 10-19)	3.1	2.9	2.5	2	2.2
20 to 24	13.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.5
25 to 29		12.7	11.9	12.4	12.6	13.4
30 to 34	15.7	13.7	13.3	14.7	16.1	16.7
35 to 39		16.4	17.6	17.5	17.4	17
40 to 44	16	14.9	15.5	15.2	14.4	14.1
45 to 49		12.4	12.8	11.6	11.8	11.9
50 to 54	12.4	9.6	9.2	9	8.5	7.3
55 to 59		4.4	4.5	4.8	5	4.6
60 to 64	17.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
65 or older		0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Figure Nine
Breakdown of WCB Claims by Client Age on Accident Day



What is happening?

INJURIES TO FEMALES ARE BECOMING MORE COMMON

Women are experiencing an increasing number of accidents. Since 1996, the percentage of WCB claims made by women has jumped from 29 to 33.3.

Why is it happening?

The precise reason why injuries to women are increasing is not known for certain. Some possible causes are:

- workplace demographics are changing with women representing an increasing proportion of the workforce
- women are increasingly taking less traditional and more hazardous jobs
- technological changes, such as heavy computerization, is resulting in more injuries to administrative support staff
- a lack of health and safety information geared to female issues and points of view.

Why is it significant?

If left unaddressed, injuries to women will likely continue at or near their current rate. This will result in continued pain and suffering, as well as a continued drain on the provincial economy.

What is the Division's response?

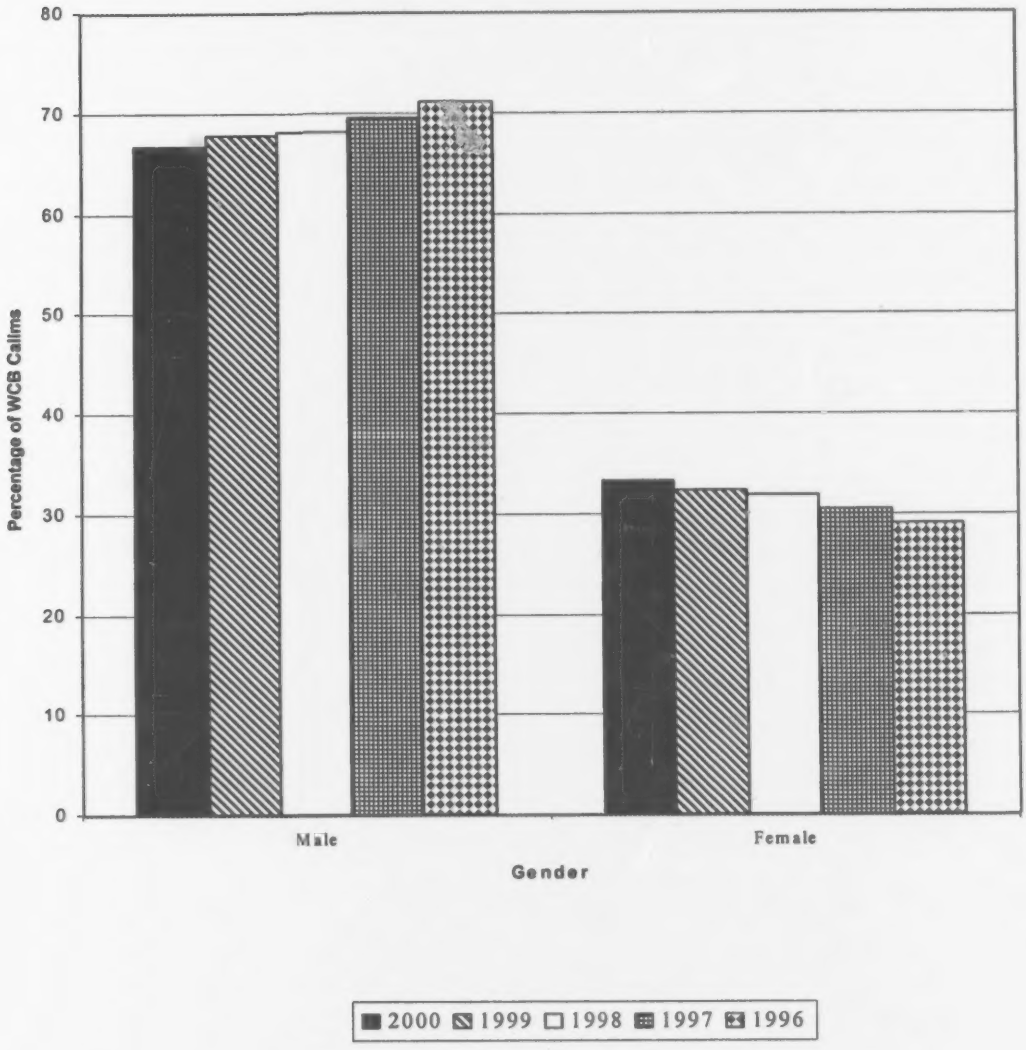
The Division will assess its programs to see which ones can be made more relevant to women.

Table Eighteen

Breakdown of Accidents by Client Gender

Sex of Client	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Male	66.7	67.7	68.1	69.5	71
Female	33.3	32.3	31.9	30.5	29

Figure Ten
Breakdown of Accidents by Client Gender



Other Items Included as Information

Occupational Health and Safety Division

Executive Director	J. LeBlanc
Director, Field Services	J. Vance (seconded for the period, Ray O'Neil acting)
Director, Central Services	S. Sampson

Regional Managers

CentralRegion	O'Neil (acting for Director of Field Services for period; Gary Lively acting)
Cape Breton	Vacant (Milton Cooke acting)
Northeast	Vacant (Dale Bennicke acting)
Southwest	Vacant (Gary Ramey acting)

Board of Examiners for the Certification of Blasters

Chair:
K. Beaton

Members:

Paul Caza	D. Clark
Sid McConnell	Alan Miller

Board of Examiners for the Certification of Coal Mining Personnel

Chair:
S. Schwartz, P.Eng.

Members:

K. MacLeod, P.Eng (Resigned June 30, 2000)	J. Reid, P.Eng
H. Slaunwhite, P.Eng. (resigned October 1, 2000)	

Government Members:
P. Woodland (Division)

Observer:
F. Andrews

Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Council

Co-Chairs:

Employee:

K. Martin (April 1, 2000 to Nov. 30, 2000)

R. Wells (Dec. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

Employer:

C. MacCulloch

Members:

Employee Members:

S. Andrews

G. Hebb

J. Kennedy

R. Clarke

G. Fraser (Dec. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

R. Wells (Sep. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

Employer Members:

J. Amirault

J. Cruikshank

A. MacKeigan

S. Peverelle

C. Keddy (April 1, 2000 to Aug. 31, 2000)

M. Lowe (Sep. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

Alternate Members:

Employee Members:

G. Bannister

M. MacNeil

D. Ryan

F. Wuite

C. MacRae (Dec. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

B.J. Sutherland

G. Tremere (April 1, 2000 to Nov. 30, 2001)

Employer Members:

H. Cruickshank

R. Gallant

D. Grant Fiander

L. van Berkel

P. Vienotte

C. Burchell (April 1, 2000 to Aug. 31, 2000)

G. Slauenwhite (Sep. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

Statutory Members:

Division:

J. LeBlanc

S. Sampson (alternate)

WCB:

M. Hayward (April 1, 2000 to Aug. 31, 2000)

S. MacLean (Sep. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

G. Belmore (alternate - April 1, 2000 to Aug. 31, 2000)

L. McKenna (alternate - Sep. 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001)

Underground Mining Regulations Review Sub-Committee (sub-committee of the OH&S Advisory Council):

Chair:

F. Andrews

Members:

Employee Members:

A. Grant
H. MacArthur
A. Smith
A. MacEachern (April, 2000 to July, 2000)
L. Gracie (September, 2000 to March, 2001)

Employer Members:

P. Atkinson
A. Davidson
S. Farrell
W. LeBlanc

Government Members:

S. Sampson (Division)
T. Lamb (NS Dep't of Natural Resources)
P. Woodland (Division)